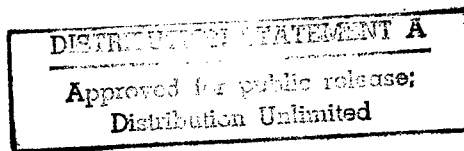


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8 APRIL 1987



Southeast Asia Report

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8 APRIL 1987

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/9987

INDONESIA

RATIFICATION TREATY WITH PNG SIGNED 13 MARCH

BK131509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Papua New Guinea and Indonesia are now exploring the possibility of furthering bilateral cooperation in various areas, including trade expansion and technical cooperation. Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Edward Diro disclosed this in Jakarta this morning at a signing ceremony to exchange ratification documents on the Treaty of Mutual Respect, Friendship, and Cooperation between the two countries. The documents were earlier ratified by the two countries' parliaments.

To achieve such objectives, Edward Diro is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on and hold talks with President Suharto and other Indonesian Cabinet Ministers.

Speaking after the ceremony, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the treaty will not only foster friendly relations, mutual understanding, and mutual respect between the two nations, but will also contribute toward efforts to strengthen the national resilience of the two countries as well as the region. Minister Mokhtar added that the two sides should not be obsessed with the issue of their common border along Irian Jaya Province.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] We should be able to see relations on a wider scope. If we talk about Indonesian-Papua New Guinea relations, we must remember that Indonesia consists of more than Irian Jaya Province. We regret what happened in the past when bilateral relations meant what happened between Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya. [end recording]

Minister Mokhtar said bilateral cooperation can be expanded to other areas, such as sports and arts.

/12913

CSO: 4213/66

BRIEFS

RULES ISSUED--Foreign newsmen can cover the general elections in provincial and district capitals, including administrative townships and other areas of the same level. Circular No. 01/1987 of the director general for the development of press and graphics of the Information Department issued in Jakarta today stipulates that foreign newsmen must obtain government permission to cover the event. According to the circular, foreign newsmen are forbidden to (?destabilize), hamper, or disturb the general elections. The provisions of the circular of the director general for the development of press and graphics apply to foreign newsmen visiting Indonesia between 24 March and 10 June 1987, either specifically to cover the general elections or to fulfill other journalistic duties. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87 BK] /12913

BANDUNG TV STATION INAUGURATED--Information Minister Harmoko yesterday [11 March] inaugurated the Bandung TVRI [Television Republic of Indonesia] station at (Soreang), Bandung District. With the operation of the Bandung TVRI station, TVRI now has 10 broadcasting stations, 10 mobile production stations, and 132 transmission units consisting of transmitters and liaison stations. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 11 Mar 87 BK] /12913

TRANSMIGRATION FROM WEST JAVA--During the first two months of 1987, the West Java transmigration office resettled 364 transmigrant families consisting of 1,509 persons to various transmigration locations outside Java. With the latest resettlement, during the fourth 5-year development plan, the province has thus far resettled 141,528 transmigrant families or 416,241 persons. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Mar 87 BK] /12913

ASEAN ENERGY CONFERENCE BEGINS--The ASEAN countries have agreed to establish a training center for energy research and development in Jakarta, expected to be operational in June 1987. This was disclosed by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto after attending the first session of the sixth conference of ASEAN energy ministers for energy cooperation in Jakarta today. Subroto said the plan to establish such a center had actually been discussed and agreed upon at the fifth meeting of ASEAN energy ministers in Bangkok, Thailand, on 26 April 1986. The sixth meeting was opened today by Phichit Rattakun, Thai [deputy] minister of energy, science, and technology, and preceded by the election of Mining and Energy Minister Subroto as chairman of the meeting. The meeting is

being held in connection with the uncertain energy situation in the world and is focussing on the energy market in the late 1980's and early 1990's. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Mar 87 BK] /12913

SUHARTO INSTALLS NEW ENVOYS--President Suharto installed four new Indonesian ambassadors at Jakarta's State Palace today. They are R. Sayogo as Indonesian ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Republic of Maldives with residence in Colombo, Teuku Mohamed Hadi Thayib as ambassador to Switzerland, M. Singgih Hadipranowo as ambassador to Algeria, Mali, and Guinea with residence in Algiers, and J.B. Sudarmanto Kadarisman as ambassador to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay with residence in Buenos Aires. Earlier, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Edward Diro at the Merdeka Palace. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja later told newsmen that during the meeting, the PNG foreign minister had conveyed a message from PNG Prime Minister Paias Wingti to President Suharto. The PNG Government also expressed its desire to join ASEAN. Mokhtar added that the PNG request would be discussed at the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore in June. [Excerpts] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 87 BK] /12913

SECURITY SITUATION 'STABLE'--Armed Forces Commander head of the Security and Order Restoration Agency General L.B. Murdani assesses that the security situation in the country now on the eve of the general election campaign period scheduled to start next March 24 is stable. The general made it clear in his briefing at the Armed Forces headquarters in Jakarta last weekend. To maintain a favorable condition, he ordered his subordinates to enforce all laws, regulations, instructions, and guidelines concerning the campaign and ballot casting with full responsibility. The campaign will last until 17 April, while the ballot casting will be held on 23 April after a week of tranquility. Calling for the increase of alertness, the armed forces commander, however, guaranteed that the people would still be free to do their daily activities. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Mar 87 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/417

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ORDER ON INCREASED GUIDANCE TO MEDIA

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jan 87 pp 1,4

[Article: "Order No 93/Kh.L.S.Ph. of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee Concerning Increased Guidance for the Mass Media]

[Text] Lao People's Democratic Republic Peace, Independence, Unity, Socialism; Lao People's Revolutionary Party No 93/Kh.L.S.Ph.; Secretariat of the Party Central Committee Order of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee Concerning Increased Guidance for the Mass Media

To: the responsible committees in ministries, party committees, mass organizations at the level of central authority, the party committees of Vientiane City and of the provinces throughout the country.

The mass media serves a very important function in defending and building socialism. It is a keen instrument for our party in the class struggle, in our struggle with the enemy, and in the struggle between the two roads over who will conquer whom--socialism or capitalism. For this reason in the years following the Third Party Congress, party committees at various levels strove to guide the mass media better than in the past. The mass media networks were enlarged. The instruments serving the mass media were increased. And the rank and file of the cadres in the mass media were improved and built up both in quantity and quality. Therefore they were able to meet the needs in all areas. The mass media branches of central authority and the localities as well as other branches strove to do their duty in disseminating the policies and plans of the party and state, and they were a respected mouthpiece for propaganda about and support for the outstanding activities of good people, the new life, and the new society. They also disseminated news about domestic events and the world situation, etc. Their most important function involved mobilizing revolutionary drives in all areas.

In addition to these strong points the mass media also had some weak points which we must strive to correct:

-The guidance given the mass media is still not strong or broad based, for example at the grassroots level and in schools, factories, hospitals, tribal areas, mountainous areas and cooperatives. The mass media has not achieved

mass circulation as would be appropriate; it has not become an instrument of public relations throughout society. The mass media network does not reach everywhere. Its instruments are still insufficient; its outlines and contents are still not very enlightening or in concert with the policies and political duties of the party in the new era, and they are not in keeping with the psychology of both sexes, and the class of people of the various tribal groups. The rank and file of the cadres in the mass media have not been built up and supported in a manner appropriate to their role and political duties. All this is true because various levels of party committees still do not understand completely the importance of the mass media.

Therefore in order to expand the mass media and raise its quality to a new level so that it becomes a keen instrument and a respected mouthpiece of the party performing real public relations drives to serve the political duties of the party and state and especially so that it serves to propagandize and explain the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued the following orders:

- 1) The party committees of each locality and the various branches must expand their guidance and inspections of the mass media and must improve all levels of the responsible mass media organizations, all branches, and all mass organizations. Particularly at the grassroots level they must concentrate on quality. First of all they must encourage the rank and file of the mass media cadres to absorb the lines and policies of the party which the Fourth Party Congress adopted.

- 2) The guidance committees at all levels and particularly at the province and district level must expand their guidance to those organizations affiliated with them, and initiate a detailed plan for key points and areas in the tribal regions in the mountains to bring the mass media to the grassroots. This will make the mass media an instrument of the masses, appropriate for the grassroots which will really serve the masses, and bring the content of the mass media in line with the policies of the party and with the special aspects and real conditions of the branches, localities and the grassroots. They must try to make use of radio, and they must organize people to listen to the national radio, the radio of the localities and the radio of fraternal socialist countries. All locations have what is needed to make cassettes to condense the important news from radio broadcasts, especially news about the accomplishments of the Fourth Party Congress of the LPRP, the latest domestic news and world events, so that there will be continuous propaganda. In addition there should be a policy and detailed procedures to discourage people from listening to radio or watching television which will harm them or society. They should be encouraged to use video cassettes in order to avoid harmful effects on the political ideology and life-style of the cadres, soldiers, police and multi-ethnic people.

- 3) They must increase guidance as well as subscriptions to and distribution of newspapers. They must send newspapers and various periodicals to the production bases in a timely fashion. The various postal branches have the direct responsibility of sending various issues on time. They must mobilize everyone, especially the cadres, [party] members and state employees, to read their local organization's party newspaper correctly.

4) They must pay attention to guidance in the use of wired radio networks. If a location does not have a wired radio network, they must make do with the situation and disseminate news by word of mouth or by using loudspeakers to announce the news of the locality, domestic news and world events. If there is a wired radio network which is out of order, they are to facilitate repairs so that it can be put back in use quickly.

5) They must expand their network. They must have a plan to encourage correspondents to give lectures on the news widely, and they are to organize announcements of the news everywhere. They are to give lectures at offices, organizations, schools, hospitals and cooperatives continuously in order steadily to increase the knowledge of the cadres, soldiers and people.

They are to use all their forces and instruments in all locations with the procedure of the state coordinating with the people in the mass media to disseminate the accomplishments of the Fourth Party Congress to the grassroots of the people and the offices, organizations, military units, peace-keeping units and production bases everywhere.

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee assigns to the ministries, state committees, provincial party committees, municipal areas and mass organizations the task of disseminating and carrying out this order broadly in all areas, successfully and in a timely fashion. In addition they must follow up with inspections and proceed strictly according to orders. All levels of the propaganda and training committee, the state committee for information, newspapers, radio and television will coordinate the work with the party committees and branches and will follow their guidance closely. When there is a problem, they will report to the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee immediately.

Vientiane, 8/12/1986
T. Secretariat of the Party Central Committee
Khamtai Siphandon

8149
CSO:4206/66

LAOS

FINANCE MINISTRY ORDERS HALT TO ILLEGAL LOTTERIES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 1 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Circular No 125/FM on 22 December 1986 by Minister of Finance Yao Phonvantha]

[Text] To: Ministries and equivalent organizations, state committee members, administrative committees for Vientiane Capital and all provinces, technical and finance organizations of all levels, and all work sections.

Subject: Halting Illegal Lotteries

In order to mobilize the people of all classes to take part in national socio-economic development according to the policy of the party and the plan of our government, the Council of Ministers decided to print development lotteries for sale and appointed a committee under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance according to Plenum No 347/[LPDR] on 14 December 1982. The committee has monopoly rights and duties in publishing all kinds of lotteries, organizing lottery drawings, awarding prizes to the winners, maintaining control over lotteries according to the economic accountability system, and handing over its earnings to the government budget at the official rate set.

Because of the support of the people of ethnic groups after a 3-year period the printing of development lotteries has been carried out widely and has been continually improved, such as the prize-drawing schedules and procedures. For example, not long ago the Ministry of Finance decided to allow the Development Lottery Committee to organize drawings as a secondary program. This mobilizing and recreational procedure has beaten and caused to be withdrawn the illegal lottery sales in various districts, and has also created a sense of obligation on the part of the citizens toward their nation.

Recently, however, we have noticed that the organization of lottery drawings has been held widely outside the control of the Development Lottery Committee and the Ministry of Finance. This has occurred at various celebrations and is a violation of the regulations and has become a form of widespread gambling without control by the government.

In order to prevent such activities from becoming a form of gambling and bringing damage to the economy and society, the Finance Ministry henceforth issues this circular to ministries and equivalent organizations, state committee members, and administrative committee for all provinces and Vientiane Capital to order the people, the private

sector, organizations, and offices and organizations under their responsibility to stop all drawings starting the day this circular is received. In cases that are needed for the benefit of the whole, as well as any organizations and offices that wish to earn income by means of drawings or suchlike, these organizations must contact the Ministry of Finance each time in order to have the lottery designed by the Finance Ministry and the Development Lottery Committee for distribution.

You are therefore notified so that you can disseminate the content of this circular widely and have it carried out exactly. I hope I have your cooperation. Vientiane, 22 December 1986. Minister of Finance, signature and seal, Yao Phonvantha.

9884/12781
CSO: 4206/61

ROLE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICER IN ARMY UNITS EXPLAINED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 11 Dec 86 pp 2, 4

[Article: "Party Activities and Political Activities, Political Cadres During Military Exercises"]

[Text] After units have studied theory in the first trimester and go on to the second and their trimesters, they must proceed with the plan for military exercises on the training field in order to confirm their knowledge of theory and conduct.

These are not easy exercises. Before they conduct military exercises on the training field, they must be thoroughly prepared. Therefore the deputy commander for political affairs must do the following:

- He must have a grasp of the duties and conditions involved in the military exercises for each unit, and he must coordinate with the commanders of each unit in order to be ready to make corrections.
- He must make recommendations and exchange views with the commanders about preparations for military exercises, report their views to the secretary of the party committee, and coordinate the agenda of the preparations in order to report to the meeting of party committees. Then he must create a plan for party activities and political activities for the period of preparation for the military exercises as well as the period of military exercises.
- He must gather all the cadres and combatants, start a short struggle session, and build great determination in the cadres and combatants. He must mobilize the units to make complete preparations and, if things get bogged down, he must make recommendations in order to be ready to make the military exercises successful according to the goals and to exceed the goals adopted by upper echelons. Therefore the deputy commander for political affairs, the commanders, and the secretary of the party unit must inspect the preparations, report to upper echelons, and request orders for the military exercises.

When they have their orders to conduct military exercises, the political cadres must urgently coordinate with the commanders in listening to the report from upper echelons. First they must recognize the status of the enemy's ideology and his organization, weaponry, and capabilities. Then they must mobilize our forces for combat without regard to whether this is the real thing or a military exercise. And they must conduct the exercise with great success.

- They must advise the units to maintain secrecy and prepare their weapons in order to be ready for the military exercises at the right time.
- They must explain the military exercises to the units so that they understand profoundly their duties and the significance of the exercises and believe that the exercises are serious and worthy of sacrifice.
- They and the commanders are to advise the members of the units so that they proceed correctly according to rules and regulations of the army and the exercises. When orders are given, they must fight strictly according to the rules and be willing to sacrifice.

After the forces have moved to the training fields, the political cadres must quickly grasp the ideology of their procedures and report to the commanders in order to get additional opinions.

- They and the secretaries of the party units are to prepare the agenda and then assemble the party committees and coordinate with them and the commanders in leadership and guidance so that the exercises are successful.
- The deputy commander for political affairs and the heads or secretaries of the party units must examine the terrain in order to prepare and assign each unit. Then they must assemble the cadres from all levels and assign duties to each unit. Then each unit must build the determination to compete with the other units. When the order is given to commence firing, the deputy commander for political affairs must grasp the changes resulting from the combat exercise and coordinate with the commander to make corrections quickly when events occur during exercise.
- At all times the deputy commander for political affairs must follow the plan adopted for party activities and political activities and take care to make prompt improvements in the ideology and organization of the units. He must also maintain order and the determination to struggle which they have been striving for.

The military exercises must be the same as real combat. They must keep this in mind at all times and proceed correctly, which means strict discipline and a correct policy for wounded prisoners of war. After the military exercise is ended, the political cadres must do the following:

- Coordinate with the commanders and secretaries of party units to evaluate briefly the good results and bad results. After this interruption, they

had orders for all unit members to return to their units. The political cadres will meet with the administration of the locality to exchange what they learned, grasp the situation in the locality, and look for a way to improve things when there has been a problem during the military exercises. The political cadres and the commanders are to lead the meeting in drawing lessons from the exercises. They will report to upper echelons in unity with the commanders and the secretaries of the party units concerning the good results and the bad results.

8149/9835

CSO: 4206/60

GENERAL OSAKAN CALLS FOR BETTER ARMY FINANCE, LOGISTICS WORK

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 18 Dec 86 pp 1,4

[Article: "Army Logistics and Finance Meeting Successfully Closed"]

[Text] We have already reported that the annual meeting on logistics work and army finance, which was opened on 4 December, was successfully closed on 13 December 1986.

The participants in the closing ceremony were Major General Osakan Thammatheva, party Central Committee member, vice minister of national defense, and also chief of the General Political Army; Brigadier General Bounheng Bansalit, assistant chief of the Logistics department; and representatives of the Army Financial Planning and Consumer Departments.

At the ceremony the committee chairman summarized the achievements of the 9-day meeting. He pointed out that the documents on finances and on assurances for taking care of the army were disseminated and studied. Now the representatives of the guidance and command cadres and financial and consumer cadres from different units in the central area of Vientiane all have a basic understanding of the finances, management, and welfare of the army so that they can apply this understanding correctly to their units.

After that Major General Osakan Thammatheva gave a speech, in which first of all he wholeheartedly praised the success of the meeting and advised the representatives at the meeting to apply what they had learned to their units, especially the guidance and command cadres who are responsible for organizing and mobilizing their units in finance and logistics work so that it will become the work of the entire unit with serious responsibility.

He added further that the guidance and command cadres as well as the technical, financials and consumer cadres must together use their creativity to employ the power of the salary system and different materials provided by the higher echelons for ensuring better welfare for the army by encouraging production throughout the army units and building a good family economy. Also, the department budget must be used to take care of the army.

9884/12781
CSO: 4206/61

GUERRILLA, SECURITY PROFILE OF VIENTIANE AREA

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Ph. Phapmisai: "Defending the Peace in Hatkiang Canton for 10 Years"]

[Excerpt] Hatkiang Canton is one of the cantons affiliated with Saithani District of Vientiane City. It is fairly large.

Defending the nation and building socialism are two strategic duties included in the policies of our party. A summary by the canton guerrilla commander gave a description of their operations over the last 10 years. At first the enemy directed his propaganda at the destruction of the new system in this locality by using many approaches. This had a significant effect on the spirit of the people; it caused some of the young people to be afraid and lose their faith in the policies of the party. They became convinced by the deceitful propaganda of the enemy and fled their villages. The enemy directed his propaganda at slandering the policies of the party, causing confusion, breaking up agricultural cooperatives, etc.

In the last 10 years the guerrilla forces of Hatkiang Canton have conducted operations to destroy the lairs of the plunderers who were hiding in this locality. For example, in 1978 a group of expatriot reactionaries joined forces with a group from the west bank of the Mekong. They risked entering Ban Hatpha-in Village to wipe out the LPRYU and suppress the guerrilla forces with their old-fashioned tricks. Then the guerrilla forces and the LPRYU of this locality counterattacked promptly. They killed one enemy on the spot and siezed some weapons. Those who were not killed broke up and fled. The guerrillas followed them and saw to it that they had no place to hide even if they knew the land like the palms of their hands. Since then there has been no further evidence of operations by the plunderers. The guerrilla forces in this canton at that time had just been set up; they were not skilled or experienced at combat and their understanding of the party's policies was not profound, but they had a great spirit of sacrifice in keeping with the slogan: be your own master and, what is most important, resolutely defend your own locality so that is peaceful.

In defending the peace in the production areas, in addition to conducting operations to patrol and defend the grassy highlands, the guerrillas together with the people became the masters and searched for and called out for reeducation those who were doing wrong and LPRYU members who belonged to factions dangerous to society, which brought their locality the peace of a production area.

POSTAL INSPECTORS' RIGHTS TO OPEN MAIL REVIEWED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16, 17 Dec 86

["Readers' Friends" column: "Does the Post Office Have the Right To Open Mail?"]

[16 Dec 86 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. I would like to know if all the mail from other provinces and from abroad is inspected by the post office. If it is, wouldn't this be a violation of the people's rights? (How a letter was received was explained in the "Learning a Little Each Day" column on 29 November 1986). I have heard that all letters from abroad must be censored. Is this true?

2. What are the charges for sending packages to other provinces and abroad per gram and per km?

3. What are the charges for things that are mailed from abroad and from other provinces, particularly for clothing and consumer items from abroad? Also, what are the charges for things like radios, tape recorders, watches, and cameras?

4. If there are books, novels, weekly magazines, and textbooks from abroad (whether socialist or capitalist), will the post office confiscate them?

[17 Dec 86 p 2]

[Answer] 1. Postal inspectors have the right to inspect letters from various provinces and also from abroad if there is a possibility they contain something illegal, or if they could be harmful to domestic stability, etc., which is against the law.

2 and 3. You should ask the post office directly because they have the detailed regulations. I cannot discuss all of them.

4. You should ask for more information from the Ministry of Culture in order to obtain permission to bring books into the country because there are specific regulations for this. If you bring them in without permission the authorities have the right to seize and withhold them according to the regulations. Thank you.

9884/12781
CSO: 4206/61

TABLE ON INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLANS TO 1990

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Dec 86 p 2

[Table: "The Country Is Striving To Achieve These Statistical Goals From Now Until 1990"]

[Text] Project estimates for investment in building infrastructure for each year until 1990:

* The production branches total 79 percent, including:

- Agriculture (including irrigation)	20 percent
- Transportation, post	20 percent
- Forestry (including industrial exploitation and fabrication)	10 percent
- Industry (including handicrafts)	15 percent
- Construction	5 percent
- Trade	4 percent
- Other branches of the economy	5 percent

* The non-production branches total 21 percent, including:

- Education, science	8 percent
- Public health	5 percent
- Culture, society	3 percent
- Housing, offices	5 percent

* The estimate for the amount of investment in infrastructure construction for various localities totals about 40-50 percent of total investment in construction.

(The figures are from the report concerning economic and social development policy for the LPDR for the years 1986-90.

8149/9835

CSO: 4206/60

KHAMMOUAN WOOD INDUSTRY EXPORTS, EARNINGS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by S. Phankham: "A Corporation With Outstanding Results"]

[Excerpt] The Wood Industry Corporation which is affiliated with the industry, handicrafts and forestry service of Khammouan Province was established in the middle of September 1985; it is now 15 months old. This corporation provides services. in addition to importing and exporting goods. They encountered many difficulties when they first established this corporation, for example: there was not a great deal of capital, and they shared office space and office equipment with the administration of the industrial service. They had only some tables which were not sufficient for their activities. The staff numbered only five people.

Because of the attention of upper echelons and the spirit of self-reliance of the cadres of this corporation while seeking to provide an income for the state, they strove untiringly to perform their duties and serve society . Now the staff has increased from 5 to 11.

In the 11 months from January to November 1986 they have exported 2,494 cubic meters of logs and 50 cubic meters of sawed lumber, which equaled 98.42 percent of the plan; they imported: spare parts, motors and machinery from abroad. In addition they provided services within the country which encouraged production and handling of industrial goods. They also sold and shipped industrial goods in excess of the goal for the year by 17 percent. Their contribution to their province's obligation to the national budget exceeded the estimate by 42.35 percent. After other expenses had been calculated, they had a profit of 9 million kip.

Because they turned over their inventory many times and achieved this profit, the living standard of the cadres of this corporation steadily improved. This showed up in their salaries and various policies. They used the new salary system adopted by the party and state.

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CSO:4206/66

CHAMPASSAK COFFEE COLLECTIVES, PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Lukdong Boliven: "Paksong and Agricultural Production"]

[Excerpt] Paksong District is one of two districts in the plateau area of Champassak Province. This district has four cantons: Itou Canton, Senamnoi Canton, Phanouan Canton, and Paksong Canton. It covers 240,000 hectares and of these 114,000 hectares are suitable for cultivation. There are 48,000 hectares of forest. The population is 37,130.

In 1986 Paksong District had 14,951 hectares of coffee plantations, and of this area 10,940 hectares were harvested; the production average was 450 kg per hectare. There were 748 hectares of cardamom and of these 110 hectares were harvested, producing 150 kg per hectare. There were 144 hectares of tea, which produced 220 kg per hectare. There were 1,905 hectares of various crops, and these produced more than 1,000 tons each year.

As regard agricultural cooperatives, 18 units were established. Of these there were six model cooperatives while eight were average. These cooperatives raised just coffee, cardamom, and livestock. There were 882 families, with 4,705 family members who had joined the cooperatives.

Coffee plantations totaling 1,339.42 hectares were transferred to collective ownership; of these 671.34 hectares were harvested. Cardamom plantations totaling 268.4 hectares were transferred; of these 31 hectares were harvested. There were 1,482 head of cattle and 260 buffalo which were transferred.

In the area of trade there were 69 stores throughout the district; these included 3 canton stores, 3 stores at agricultural settlements, 16 stores at agricultural cooperatives, and 43 stores belonging to trading cooperatives. Because the trade network expanded, the distribution of goods and the requisitioning and bartering between the state and the people steadily improved. In the first 6 months of 1986, 57 tons, 55 kg of cardamom, and 6,734 tons of coffee were requisitioned. Requisitioning and bartering brought in 20,321,106 kip. Compared with 1983, in the first 6 months of 1986, 43 times as much coffee was requisitioned and there were twice as many stores.

In the next few years from 1987 to 1990 the people of Paksong District will aim at planting 7,700 hectares of coffee and cardamom. Of these, coffee will account for 6,000 hectares. Coffee and cardamom production will amount to 10,280 tons.

WOOD INDUSTRY CORPORATION PRODUCTION EXPORTS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Kongmali: "The Plan 100 Percent Complete"]

[Excerpt] The year 1986 was the first of the Second 5-year Plan of the state, and it has been a year of struggle and drives throughout the country.

From the beginning of the year until mid-December the cadres and workers of the Lao Wood Industry Corporation were able to exploit 57,000 cubic meters of logs and produce 10,000 cubic meters of finished lumber, 500,000 sheets of plywood, 23,324 square meters of veneer, 150,400 square meters of boards, 79 million kip worth of furniture made of various kinds of wood, 7,403 cubic meters of finished floorboards, and 41,000 square meters of semi-finished floorboards as well as rattan and bamboo items in various branches. Many sections worked to expedite and complete the plan which had been adopted. Comrade Ilaphin Inthavong, the deputy administrator of the Lao Wood Industry Corporation, informed us that this corporation included machine shops, factories, and wood fabrication shops which were affiliated with it, such as forestry enterprises No 3, and No 9. In addition the fabrication section of the wood fabrication industry included a plywood factory, a sawmill, finished lumber factories No 1 and No 2, and factories for flooring, rattan, and bamboo. The service section included the transportation, machine, and repair sections as well as an export and import branch.

He also indicated that these production figures were achieved because of the influence of an organization and administration responsive to the economy under the new system and because they used timber correctly to raise up the economy. This was measured in the production, the spirit of responsibility, and the sense of mastery of the machine shops and factories; the untiring struggle in their work of all the cadres and workers achieved great results. In addition not only did the output of the Lao Wood Industry Corporation serve construction within the country but some of it was also bartered with fraternal socialist countries.

8149/9835

CSO: 4206/60

STUDENT RATIONS, JOB ASSIGNMENTS CAUSING PROBLEMS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Jan 87 pp 2, 4

[Reader's column: "Work Assignments for Cadres"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. According to the decision of the higher echelons on raising the standard of living of students, each month students receive a certain amount of rice, money, and consumer items. Each person is given 10 meters of fabric a year. Therefore, each month an amount was put aside to buy the 10 meters of fabric for each student. When it came time for the ministries to adopt a new salary allotment throughout the nation, this money is no longer subtracted from it. The amount of money that had been subtracted previously was put into the bank by the board of directors. However, because there was a change in kip the coupons cannot be redeemed. Is it true that the bank has renounced this right? When many people asked the board of directors, they said they would solve the problem, but nothing has happened. When many questions were raised, they said they did not give up their rights. Is this true? If we cannot receive the fabric, what can be done about the money that was subtracted? When we asked many times, the board of directors decided not to answer any questions. I think this is not right. The board of directors should explain to us why we cannot have this.

2. I do not think work assignments are being done correctly according to principle. Those who are close to the committee get what they want, but those who are not close to the committee get sent far away. This is why I say it is not right. Southerners are sent up north instead of being sent to their provinces, and I am one of these. On the other hand, northerners are sent to the south. What do you think about this?

[Answer] 1. There could be a misunderstanding. If there was a rule for subtracting money to buy fabric and rice at the cadre rate it should be carried out correctly each year (at the same rate). At the time the change was made in the new salary system the old principle had been applied correctly. When the new system came into use, anything under the old system which does not agree with the new must be done away with. I believe that the old principle had been carried out correctly. I am afraid that you do not understand the details. You should ask your financial section more about it. They will explain it and allow you to look at the details of the old account. Many people still do not understand this. However, as soon as they check the account they understand. Do not blame the board of directors. It is better for you to ask the finance section because they deal with this particular problem.

2. Assigning work for cadres is a difficult task, and it is very hard to satisfy everyone. There could even be accusations of favoritism. I have seen some cases already where many people who do not like the work and the place assigned to them do not go there at all. They forget that when the nation needs the revolution they must work at whatever is assigned to them, even though it may be difficult. This is the way that befits the people of the new regime who carry out the revolution and do not just go along with the revolution. People must first go wherever they are assigned to work in the country for a while, and then they may request to be sent back to their hometowns. Then there will be new people to replace them. You should inquire first whether things are the way I have described. If you object and look for only where you would like to go, you are not carrying out the revolution. Forgive me for saying this, but I am an outspoken person. My words may not be pleasing but they are close to the truth. Please do not forget that we are cadres who serve the nation and the people. When we are needed by the nation and the people, we must carry out our task as befit our knowledge and capability. Good luck and goodbye.

9884/12781
CSO: 4206/61

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT, EXPORTS, NEW ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEWED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Kongmali: "In 1986 the Lao Electric Corporation Had Many New Achievements"]

[Excerpt] In the past year the cadres and workers of Lao Electric have been determined to achieve results which would raise their feeling of collective mastery and their mastery of running an economically responsive business under the new economic system. They strove for production in vigorous drives. It was noted that in 1986 they were able to produce 865,120,788 kwh of electricity, which was 100.01 percent of the plan. Of this they exported 682,836,700 kwh and distributed electricity broadly within the country to agricultural production bases, industry, offices, organizations, and residential areas of the people.

Last year after the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts delegated the authority for economic administration under the new system, the corporation made progress, for example, setting salaries in production in conjunction with testing skills to find good engineers, setting up production units, and setting up an administrative system and a production workforce. This made the administrative system of the corporation more streamlined, and it encouraged the cadres and workers to work hard in carrying out their duties and to achieve their goals.

As Mr Sisomphet Simouang, the deputy head of the Lao Electric Corporation, said: In order to carry out every activity of the corporation, we must truly change from the old system of economic administration to the new system, which includes the authority to run business production.

8149/9835

CSO: 4206/60

BRIEFS

CSSR AID--On the morning of 27 December at the Ministry of Education, Professor Bountiem Phitsamai, minister of education, represented the government of the LPDR in receiving a list of assistance equipment valued at 800,000 koruna (Czech currency) from Mr Sirimit Salivesek, the special ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Laos. This list included courses of study and educational support equipment for higher education. This was part of the assistance plan of the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for the LPDR for 1982-85. This equipment will be sent to the capital, Vientiane, at the beginning of 1987. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Dec 86 p 1] 8149/9835

PAKSE MERCHANTS FUND MAINTENANCE--On 31 December the administrative committee of Pakse District, Champassak Province, arranged a ceremony to present more than 11 million kip which the corporations, enterprises, trade cooperatives, and the businessmen and merchants of Pakse District had collected to donate for repairs for the town of Pakse. The party committee and administrative committee of the district will use this money for various repairs on the municipal area of Pakse, Champassak Province. In particular they will repair the water system, the streets, the morning market, and other public places to give them a new look. The cooperative production units and the businessmen and merchants of Pakse District collected a donation of more than 5.3 million kip. These repair projects will begin in early 1987 on the basis of expanding on the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and carrying out its policies, which state that the localities and central authority will work together and the state and that the people will work together to create profits and progress. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Jan 87 p 1] 8149/9835

BOLIKHAMSAI SECURITY--Throughout Bolikhamsai Province they resolutely defended and improved their administration and made it stronger in every area. The recommendation concerning improving the canton level and village level administrations was disseminated and carried out urgently, especially in the localities and villages along the bank of the Mekong River. The administration from the village level to the district level took on the activity of raising the sense of awareness, of being the master of its locality, of being the master of society, of cooperating closely, and of being prepared to respond promptly to and destroy the operations of the

enemy, which disrupt and destroy our new system. One thing which was demonstrated clearly in this was that the forces of the localities of Bolikhamsai Province apportioned these duties among the military cadres and police cadres of the province closely following the recommendation of various levels of the administration of the localities. They organized areas of responsibility in detail for each village, canton, and district. Especially in the localities along the bank of the Mekong River they organized regular inspections of the rice fields, villages, schools, hospitals, and mountains and forests. Each village inspected those traveling along the roads; they inspected the passports and identification cards of travelers carefully. Now every village and canton has mobile and stationary guerrilla forces everywhere. In general the forces of the localities of Bolikhamsai Province have struggled to carry out their duties regularly and resolutely and to complete their duties at all times to assure the peace of the production areas. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 11 Dec 86 p 2] 8149/9835

CHAMPASSAK SECURITY, DISTRICT SECURITY--During 1985 the guerrilla forces of Khong District were honored; they had made their district stable and strong with their operations to maintain the peace of their localities. In 1986 the district military headquarters of Khong District, Champassak Province, had a policy and a plan for operations, and the guerrilla forces carried out their new duties for 1986 even more proficiently. To summarize some of the prominent problems they met in carrying out their duties during this period: during the first 6 months of 1986 they made the production areas of the people throughout the district peaceful, secure, and free from the operations of the reactionaries remaining in each canton. The guerrilla forces had a headquarters office, a guerrilla unit was on duty 24 hours a day, and a guerrilla cell was on duty waiting for orders from the commander in case its area of responsibility experienced something suspicious or evidence of operations by a plundering team was discovered. This guerrilla unit had the duty of following them and promptly searching the place where they had been hiding. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 11 Dec 86 p 2] 8149/9835

VIENTIANE MILITARY MOBILIZATION SECTION--The cadres and combatants in the military mobilization section in Vientiane Capital have striven to score achievements with determination. They are now continuing to turn to various production bases by mobilizing and guiding the people in their wet-rice harvest and in paying their agricultural taxes to the government, along with rice sales to the government at the level set by the party committee and the administrative committee in Vientiane Capital. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Dec 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12781

HANOI TRADE TRAINING ASSISTANCE--On the evening of 24 December 1986 Mr Sithon Sibounheung, a regular member of the party committee and chief of the economic and cultural committee in Vientiane Capital, held a farewell visit for Mrs Le Thuc Khanh of the office of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee. Mrs Le Thuc Khanh, an expert in teaching Hanoi Capital trade, had successfully trained Lao trade cadres. On this occasion Mr Sithon Sibounheung also praised Mrs Le Thuc Khanh for her active work in specialized task training for Lao trade cadres, and expressed the wish for successful cooperation. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Dec 86 pp 1,4] 9884/12781

VIENTIANE DISTRICT COOPERATIVES--According to news from the agricultural section in Nasaithong District, Vientiane Capital, there has been expansion in agricultural conversion throughout the district in 1986. Now throughout Nasaitong District there is a total of 35 agricultural co-op units, which is 5 more than there were in 1985, and there are 8,570 co-op members, with 5.6 percent of the total population throughout the district. The co-op's cultivation area is approximately 1,332 hectares, which is a 13.6 increase from last year. This is 19.8 percent of the ricefields throughout the district. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 27 Dec 86 p 1] 9884/12781

SWEDISH ROAD BUILDING AGREEMENT--Vientiane, 12 Mar (KPL)--An agreement on the building of the 92 km-long southern portion of Road N. 13 linking Don Moun in Vientiane and Thabok in Bolikhamsai Province was signed here on March 11 between representatives of the Lao and Swedish governments. Signatories to the agreement were Thongsavat Paseut, deputy minister of transport and post, and Torvald Akesson, [Name as received], Swedish charge d'affaires and economic and technical cooperation counsellor, and head of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) office in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 13 Mar 87 BK] /12624

WOOD COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM--Vientiane, 12 Mar (KPL)--A memorandum on cooperation in wood exploitation and processing was signed here today between the ministry of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and cooperatives of the Lao PDR and the Hanoi people's administrative committee of Vietnam. The two sides also reviewed the implementation of their cooperation plan at the forestry enterprise No. 2 in the southern Savannakhet Province. Signatories to the document were Kham-Ouan Boupha, deputy minister of the Lao ministry, and Le At Hoi, vice-chairman of the Hanoi people's administrative committee. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 13 Mar 87 BK] /12624

PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS SRV--Vientiane, 13 Mar (KPL)--A delegation of Oudomsai Province led by Sompheng Keobounhouan, member of the party CC and secretary of the provincial party committee, recently left the province for a friendly visit to Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During its stay there, the delegation discussed with the Ha Nam Ninh provincial authorities their economic cooperation activities last year. The two sides also signed an agreement on their economic cooperation for the 1987-90 period. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/421

SHORT TERM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text]

FINANCE and Planning Minister Mr Kwarara has painted a gloomy picture of the economy — but with high hopes of recovery.

The World Bank has projected a declining trend in many agricultural commodities and the outlook for mineral prices remained "fairly depressed".

But, the Minister told Parliament on Friday, the private sector was optimistic of a "pick-up" this year due to new mining and agricultural projects coming on stream.

He was optimistic that crop producers would increase production to off-set low prices.

The Government was also supporting the sector with commodity stabilisation funds and continued investment.

The biggest revenue earner for the country is mineral exports. Mineral prices remained fairly depressed, except for gold, because of supply problems in South Africa and the weakening American dollar.

"The growth of the economy expected in 1987 and over the medium term are largely based on developments in the mineral sector," Mr Kwarara told MPs.

The mineral sector was having "something of a boom" with a number of gold mines and oil exploration projects already in the pipeline — "many would come on-stream over the

next several years".

Investment plans for the next six months still remained guarded for many big companies, the Minister said.

Consumption spending declined in the latter-half of 1986, largely reflecting a fall in the sale of cars, heavy equipment and related products.

Construction activity steadied in Port Moresby because of the strength of office and commercial housing developments, while elsewhere construction activity was subdued.

Prices of all Japanese imports are expected to remain high because of the strength of the yen.

But sound economic management by the Government had resulted in keeping the inflation rate at 5.3 per cent, he added.

● Mr Kwarara is working on a Cabinet submission for a group of experts to be appointed to start work on PNG's first stock exchange.

Operational details of the concept were "numerous and complex," he told Parliament.

"It will take a small group of people about 12 months working full time to sort out these details including consultation with the private sector."

"Again we will most likely need foreign expert assistance to get the small group going," Mr Kwarara said.

VERITAS ANALYZES LEGALITY, MORALITY OF DAVAO COUNTERINSURGENCY

Officials, Members Comment on Alsa Masa

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 pp 16-19

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas: "The Davao Experiment"]

[Text]

DAVAO City OIC Zafiro Respicio calls it a "good development," "an unusual development." Others, however, are more categorical. Some are convinced it is the Reagan-inspired "low intensity conflict" in operation. Those who hold the latter view, in fact, refer to its members as the Philippines' version of Nicaragua's anti-communist "Contras." But others insist it is a welcome development. The Metrodiscom Commander, aka "Father" of the controversial *Alsa Masa* (People's Uprising) wants everybody to know that "this is the first time

in the history of our country that the people have risen up against communism."

Respicio admits to being "a bit surprised" at the growth of the *Alsa Masa* movement. "I can't find an explanation at the moment. I want to find out why. This is an unusual development. Knowing the strength of the NPA in Davao City, people turning against them has dumbfounded me."

The development hasn't dumbfounded Metrodiscom Commander Lt. Col. Franco Calida, who, a few months after he founded the movement, was promoted to Major to his present rank, and is rumored to become full colonel soon. Calida will play Calida in a movie currently being filmed and tentatively titled "*Alsa Masa, Nicaragua*."

The *Alsa Masa*, whose roots have been traced to Sitio Gotamco, Agdao, has expanded to the other parts of the city. The anti-communist organization is reportedly composed of NPA members and sympathizers who have

turned their backs on the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Col. Calida says "practically all" of Davao City's 157 barangays have joined the *Alsa Masa*, an announcement that would appear to confirm unofficial reports that Davao City had been lorded over by communists in the recent past. (Calida later reported 46 barangays have become *Alsa Masa* members.)

Hundreds have flocked to the Metrodiscom camp to "surrender." Calida says he no longer count heads but barangays. The surrenderees, Calida says, came in trickles before February 8, the ceasefire expiration. After February 8, they came by the hundreds. Calida attributes this to this "open arms" policy now inscribed in his "Oplan Eagle." Essentially, Oplan Eagle's message to the NPA is: "you have until February 28 to surrender or face massive military operations."

The left hand has been extended for the NPA to "return to the folds of law," Calida says, but almost in the same breath adds that raids are being conducted to flush out the NPA, whom he refers to as "our misguided brothers."

As of Saturday, February 21, eight rebels have been killed, while "thousands" have surrendered, Calida reports. Pressed for more precise statistics, the colonel merely insists: "ang dami na talaga."

The 'Cure'

Calida is grateful to the *Alsa Masa* for the way things are turning out now. "They pinpoint to us the hideouts of the NPA. They pinpoint to us these NPA elements."

No, the Colonel says, the *Alsa Masa* is not a Singlaub Connection. "If Singlaub was here for the purpose stated in the papers (anti-communism) then he should have gotten in touch with me."

Hanging on the wall behind the Colonel's table at his office are pictures of President Aquino and General Ramos; recently, a third picture appeared there: "Sylvester 'Rambo' Stallone's 'Crime is a Disease. He's the Cure' poster.

Calida sums up his "cure" of the insurgency problem, thus: "The only way to fight insurgency is to let the people fight them (insurgents)... We are utilizing them (*Alsa Masa*) against the NPA. You know," grins the Colonel, "cook in their own oil or give them a dose of their own medicine. That's a very simple solution (to) the insurgency problem. You cannot solve the problem with guns and bullets."

In the rush however, some disturbing factors are emerging. While many may agree that the "guns and bullets" approach would not eradicate insurgency, the Colonel's prescription does not appear to provide the solution, either.

A military detachment is set up before or during the so-called voluntary people's uprising. Says Calida "kung walang detachment, hindi mag-aalsa yang mg yan. Kailangan ng proteksyon eh."

Tales of Woe:

Every mass surrender becomes an occasion for reciting tales of woe against the armed group which surrenderees belong to or supported in the past. "NPA tax collection is a burden to us poor people"; "We cannot understand why they killed innocent people"; "they had very rigid rules; no gambling, no drugs, no drinking, no womanizing."

Observers have noted that the majority of the "surrenderees" came out into the open after the 60-day ceasefire ended, when they could have done so during the truce. There are those who see this phenomenon as an index of Oplan Eagle's effectiveness. The NDF's Davao City representative Ariel Badiang says the expansion of the Alsa Masa is supported by the military, and that it is a violation of the spirit of the ceasefire agreement. Respicio, however, views this as proof that "the pendulum (is) swinging from the left."

But no matter how Calida argues that the NPA and the masses have "voluntarily" surrendered, the statement sounds less convincing, particularly to villagers who trooped to the barracks ostensibly to avoid getting caught in the cross-fire.

Tony, a news dealer from Bajada, Davao City denies they came to "surrender." "Why should we surrender when we are not NPA?" He says he came over because their barangay captain asked them to. All they need, Tony adds, is a copy of the certification stating that they went to the barracks for the regular military inspections. Proof that he is an Alsa Masa member is needed so that the military won't touch them, he adds.

Asuncion, (family name withheld) of Matina Aplaya tells VERITAS he and his townmates enlisted in the Alsa Masa because they were told the houses of those who refuse to do so will be shot at.

Adriano Montecino, 49, a community worker at Fatima, says the villagers in his area agreed they will not allow themselves to be armed, nor will they allow a detachment to be set up.

He adds they will ask for a detachment and firearms only if there is great danger to the community. "We only submitted ourselves here for verification purposes and not to surrender."

He and his neighbors, he said, met on February 26, worried that they will be late for the deadline (28th). "Our general consensus was to join the Alsa Masa but using non-violent means. My observation is that the military is experimenting. We have to analyze their psychological intent." Montecino doesn't agree with the arming of Alsa Masa members. "Firearms attract trouble."

A soldier listening to Montecino, butts in to say he agrees that the Alsa Masa should not be armed. In the vernacular he says it is not a wise move and that there is no assurance that the firearms will not be used against them (the soliders).

Arms for Defense:

Colonel Calida refuses to divulge exactly how many firearms have been surrendered. He admits, though, that majority of those who surrendered are "masa ng NPA." Noting that the surrenderees are men and women claiming to be "tax" collectors and "Sparrows," an NDF representative asks pointedly: "Where are the so-called "hardcore commuunists?"

As for the Alsa Masa, residents note that some of its members are armed. The arms are needed "to defend ourselves," Rolando Cagay, Alsa Masa founder, tells VERITAS.

"Some who are qualified are now CHDFs," the Colonel says. How many? "Eight in Category 3 and 100 plus in Category 2."

"I know some of them (non-CHDF Alsa Masa members) are keeping their firearms at home but when we're around, we can't see their firearms. They are hiding their firearms."

Cagay, otherwise known as Boy Ponsa, was, according to Calida and his Deputy Commander in a testimony to the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) in December, "a CHDF applicant."

Not that Cagay did not qualify to be a CHDF, but he never became one, although he has an M-16 automatic rifle in his possession, a sticker spelling his family name pasted on its butt.

Other Agdao residents, in a dialogue with PCHR Commissioners led by former Justice JBL Reyes in late November, said they do not mind the other residents' having joined Alsa Masa but please, they asked, tell the military not to arm them but give them jobs instead. Residents complained of being harassed into joining the Alsa Masa. A father asked why even twelve-year old kids are armed.

Agdao barangay captain admitted having seen twelve-year-olds carrying firearms, but denied knowledge of the organizational history of the Alsa Masa. Castillo, however, told the Commissioners that the Alsa Masa goes on patrol with the military. "The Alsa Masa is being used to counter insurgency in our barangay," he said.

Of late, Alsa Masa members have been used to counter insurgency in other parts of the city as well.

Calida admits their work is rendered easier now with the also Masa around.

Justified?

The debate now raging in the city is centered on whether or not the non-CHDF armed Alsa Masa members should be allowed to continue to carrying firearms. Residents have expressed the fear that the firearms carried by these non-CHDF Alsa Masa members may be used for purposes other than defense. A greater

fear is that the arms-bearers may commit abuses such as those attributed to CHDF elements.

PCHR Commissioner Abelardo Aportadera had warned in November that if unchecked, they "may turn out even worse than the CHDF. At least we know where to go when the CHDFs commit abuses because they are paramilitary. But if we have civilians armed and are not CHDFs..."

A number of, however, appear quite comfortable with the idea of an armed civilian group purportedly formed to fight insurgency. According to former Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia, "the reason why (civilians) were cowed into silence then was because of the arms of the NPA. One was armed, the other was not." Acting Councilor Danny Dayanghirang says "for as long as they won't violate human rights, okay lang." Fr. Emeterio Barcelon, S.J., of the Regional Peace and Order Council says "provided they are not used outside of their villages, then they are within the bounds of law (to carry firearms). There is no harm in it being used to defend their village, "Pang self-defense lang naman."

Presidential Adviser Jesus V. Ayala cites the Alsa Masa members' background as a possible explanation: "Considering that some of them were rebels, they feel naked without their guns."

Respicio says "Well, some of them are actually CHDFs." He adds he is not aware that some armed Alsa Masa members are not CHDFs. "I don't know. You see, if people turn against the communists, we cannot stop them."

Col. Calida, has his standard reply: "I support them morally. They say I arm them. I always deny that. Kaya if you take photos of them na armed, 'wag mo akong isali sa picture ha?" he tells photographers who cover the Alsa Masa.

Respicio says the civilian government has extended several sacks of rice for these surrenderees/Alsa Masa. "The civilian government is supportive of efforts to maintain peace and order and make sure that the left who come to us get maximum government assistance."

Observers here have noted, however, that the program for surrenderees appears to have no mechanism for differentiating between real rebels and the military's deep penetration agents or "zombies." Asks one resident: "How do you screen out the rebels from the plain jobseekers?"

Neither is there a guarantee that jobs are indeed forthcoming, as promised. Fr. Barcelon admits "we cannot guarantee them (all surrenderees) a job naman."

A workshop was conducted last February 23 among multi-agency representatives from both the government and private sector. A councilor-participant says they met to address the insurgency problem. He admits to getting scared because "practically all want jobs."

A similar workshop was held in 1985. The project didn't get off the ground and the councilor says it was viewed as a "political gimmick."

The councilor is likewise keeping his fingers crossed that this time, the workshop won't be viewed as a "political gimmick."

Not Above the Law

Calida says the Alsa Masa is not over and above the law, and that they are a "freedom-loving people." This, he says, is contrary to earlier claims that the Alsa Masa is composed of notorious characters, holduppers, and robbers. Aniceta Pugoy, a former NPA sympathizer who is now an Alsa Masa member of Sitio Gotamco admits to being hesitant about joining the Alsa Masa because "at the start, the first people they armed were questionable characters. But I think they are looking into this already."

For acting Vice Mayor Rodrigo Duterte, the Alsa Masa is like a "conflagration," and admits that the city is ill-prepared to cope with this. The city government appropriated P180,000 last February 27 to the objection of Councilors Luz Ilagan and Dante Escalante for food and resources of these "civilian security volunteers." The budget, he adds, will most likely be tapped from the city's development fund since the mayor's discretionary funds are depleted. Duterte says he is aware of the problems attendant to the "conflagration" effect of the Alsa Masa movement, and thinks that reducing the AM members to mendicancy will not solve anything.

Duterte insists that the armed Alsa Masa members be placed strictly under the supervision and responsibility of the station commanders specially in the wake of complaints about Alsa Masa members manning checkpoints. "How do you ensure that they will not violate human rights? They must answer to the people."

Politicians

Calida admits that politicians are already dipping their fingers into the Alsa Masa movement. Votes would come in handy for politicians who openly support the movement. The danger foreseen by concerned sectors is the possibility that some politicians will use the Alsa Masa as a "private army." Calida says "we (Alsa Masa) don't like to enter into politics." Even Calida, however, may not be able to prevent the Alsa Masa from being courted by politicians.

Ever the optimist, Presidential Adviser Ayala says jobs and livelihood programs may not be guaranteed to all now "but the thing is to start it. We might not be able to help 5,000 now so we start first with one hundred. From there it will move on. The idea is about it."

Of the growth of the Alsa Masa movement, he says "the growth is an indication that people are really tired, be they the military or the NPA or the sympathizers."

As for screening out the "surrendered," Ayala says "I don't care whether they are rebels or plain job seekers. All I know is that these are poor people, and something must be done. We have started."

The Alsa Masa, adds Ayala, "is to me a crisis movement. As a crisis movement, (the mistakes) have to be corrected. It cannot stay as it is now. Order must come in eventually."

Mass Graves Examined

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 p 18

[Text]

THE remains of 18 persons allegedly killed and buried by members of the New People's Army were exhumed during the past two weeks after *Alsa Masa* members showed military authorities the sites of the mass graves.

Acting Vice Mayor Rodrigo Duterte challenged the Presidential Commission on Human Rights (PCHR) to begin investigations in Davao City after the discovery of the mass graves even as he stressed the need to make the NPA answer the allegations.

The mass evacuation of residents from the affected areas have begun. In the Matina Pangi Elementary School, some 79 families are now temporarily housed. Elsewhere in the city, hundreds of evacuees have begun occupying schools saying they had to leave their homes for fear of being caught in the military-rebel crossfire.

Armed Radio Commentators Prompt Concern

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 p 19

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas: "The Gunslingers of Davao"]

[Text]

JUN PORIAS Pala, the anti-communist radio commentator (see *Veritas*, Feb. 26-March 2, 1987 issue) is not the only armed newsman in Davao City. Jun Baring, who terrorized at gunpoint the nuns of the Assumption School in Davao City when peace marchers (one of whom was shot dead) sought refuge inside the campus on December 10, goes around in military vehicles, lugging a firearm. DXMF has likewise been supplied with firearms after a bombing by suspected NPAs. All other self-proclaimed anti-communist radio reporters in Davao carry firearms.

Pala, who has been issued a "cease and desist" order by Col. Honesto Isleta, Chairman of the KBP (Broadcasting) Standards Authority, continues his anti-commie crusade on the air. He not only challenges donors to fund his cause, he has also begun threatening residents and personalities as well.

A lawyer now in government says the aggrieved residents can file a case of grave threats against Pala, and if they are afraid to do so, the police can file the case as this is a public crime.

No one, however, has so far worked up to file a complaint. The police and the military won't do it, as the radio man is part of their anti-communist crusade. Davao Sur OIC Douglas Cagas even calls Pala "our Regional Commander."

These days, Pala goes on the air threatening to attack, assault, even lob grenades at those "tullibagbag" NPA, mass sympathizers, even military and civilian officials who have not openly signified support for his anti-communism crusade.

Some sectors are getting concerned. A senior military official told *Veritas* Pala is "doing more harm than good" and is undermining their efforts. "What he is doing is overkill. Nobody is against his anti-communism crusade but when he talks of attacking residents if they don't come across or talks about throwing grenades, that's another thing."

But who can stop Pala? Presidential Adviser and prominent Davao businessman Jesus Ayala has intervened on behalf of the local KBP. The local KBP, in turn, has been warned of "infiltrators" in their ranks.

Meanwhile, Jun Porras Pala's "harassment for democracy" and "extortion for democracy" goes on.

Officials Describe, Criticize Nakasaka

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 pp 20, 21

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas: "Fighting Rebels the 'Peaceful' Way"]

[Text]

LIKE the American General, this Douglas returned to his hometown in Davao del Sur with a mission: to "liberate" his province from the communists.

OIC Governor Douglas Cagas, 43, who took over from allegedly left-leaning Leonardo Suarior, considers himself the first Governor who has openly declared an all-out war against communism, with his constituents as frontliners.

Calling himself the very first supporter of the NPA in his province, Cagas now busies himself implementing the brainchild of Provincial Commander Lt. Col. Jesus Magno: the NAKASAKA (*Nagka-hiusang Katawhan Alang sa Kalinaw* or United People for Peace.).

Stating NAKASAKA's rationale, Cagas says: "Communism cannot succeed without people's support. Conversely, democracy can succeed only with people's support."

The main thing to do, Cagas says, is to get the people to support the government's fight against communism. "This is a race into the hearts and minds of the people."

Immediately after the ceasefire expired, Cagas and Magno began making the rounds of the sitios to organize the residents into joining the organization by launching into Red scare speeches at a *pulong-pulong* or barangay assemblies.

The speeches dwell on the evils of communism and the atrocities committed by the NPA, and the dire fate that awaits the country if it falls into the hands of the communists.

Resisting communism, Cagas and Magno tell Davaoenos, can be done through people's power. The other strategies include "massive educational campaign about the evil purposes and ways of communism vis-a-vis the godly purposes and ways of democracy through *pulong-pulong*, seminars, mass media (especially radio); *purok*/sitio organizations of vigilantes; monitoring and alarm systems, preferably indigenous instruments like *kuratong* (made of bamboo); whistles, bells, etc.; use of indigenous defensive weapons like stones, bolos, spears, arrows, slingshots in actual encounters with communists; and initiation of surrenders of NPAs and sympathizers in the village."

After a *pulong-pulong*, barangay clearances are issued to the residents and those who "surrender" are "processed."

Cagas and Magno insist that NAKASAKA is different from *Alsa Masa* (see main story) in that NAKASAKA fights communism "the peaceful way." Both say that while the *Alsa Masa* is geared towards surrenderees, NAKASAKA is for all villagers; and that "while *Alsa Masa* emphasizes the use of arms to resist communism, ours is using peaceful means and propaganda. Arms will only be used as a last resort."

Every night, vigilantes in the sitios patrol their respective villages. During these patrols, men, women and children may be carrying bolos, slingshots, stones and other indigenous weapons, on the lookout for armed rebels. Makeshift street lamps and torches light the streets. Magno has instructed the residents to prepare an alarm system for barangay assemblies, another to signify strangers are in their *purok* and still another to alert designated runners to call the police.

Residents have also been authorized to go after and arrest suspicious characters who come to their sitios. Magno has instructed them how to distinguish the rebel from the military, assuring them that if the rebels engage in *agaw-armas*, (arms-snatching) the residents can engage in *bawi-armas* (arms-retrieval). Magno, however, warned against abuse by the vigilantes, adding that if they do, "*pagbantay mo*" (you better watch out) because they will be legally accountable. He assured them, however, that they will be free of any "*tulubagon*" (responsibility) if they should kill any NPA member.

Some vigilantes will eventually also be armed, says Magno, but "only those licensed to carry firearms," indicating that those who do will be integrated into the CHDFs. He reiterates that firearms are only a last resort. "My emphasis is on the indigenous weapons," Magno said.

As in the case of the *Alsa Masa* it is not clear whether residents join NAKASAKA voluntarily or out of fear.

Acting Vice Governor Leonardo Suario told *Veritas* "NAKASAKA is a goat in a sheep's skin. *Alsa Masa* and NAKASAKA have the same purpose."

Suario said NAKASAKA was formally organized right after Cagas arrived from Manila and right after Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer issued a press statement warning OICs against consorting with rebels.

To Suario, the NAKASAKA as a counter-insurgency tool offers "temporary relief," at best. "It is only a palliative and will not be serving its purpose of countering insurgency or ensuring lasting peace."

Suario asks if it is legally and morally right to place the law in the hands of civilians and to let the civilians be the frontliners when "we have paid and trained military men." Suario stresses that insurgency is a national, not just a local problem.

"What will prevent the rebels from coming back? You have a few hours of *pulong-pulong* and the civilians are left alone by the military. The barangay folks are not communists. They may be victims of coercive forces of the rebel movement. But if I were to use an analogy, I'd compare the situation to that of a ten-year-old prostitute. She is only a victim of society." Suario emphasized that the government should instead address itself to the root of the problem.

Suario suspects that the NAKASAKA is a creation of the so-called Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC). "I may have a limited knowledge of LIC but I believe this has been exported to our country. You know, create trouble among the civilians so that the Americans can find justification to intervene on the pretext of defending democracy."

Suario thinks the Americans are behind this. Asked if there's a possibility of a Singlaub connection in this case, Suario said "well, it has been said that Singlaub met with national figures and history refers to Ferrer as being backed up by the CIA during the organization of the old Namfrel."

"If the government's purpose is to unsheathe the sword of war, the civilians should only support the military. But in this case, it is the military supporting the civilians. What is the bolo against the armalites of the rebels? We shouldn't allow them (civilians) to patrol without necessary arms except bolo," says Suario.

Suario is worried about the direction Cagas' NAKASAKA is headed for. Suario said "it cannot be denied that people are being forced to join this NAKASAKA." He says there is a case here of "a flagrant violation of the Constitution," in that those brought to the barracks as "surrendered" are "interrogated, investigated without benefit of counsel, and that the government-organized NAKASAKA violates the constitutional right to be or not to be a member of any organization."

More importantly, Cagas added, what is lacking is the most important factor: addressing the roots of the insurgency. "We should not divorce 'lasting' from 'peace'."

Cagas, however, is not worried about the direction his NAKASAKA is headed for. In fact, he now boasts of it becoming a prototype for other local government units to follow. Cagas said he had already sent to Ferrer his report on the NAKASAKA and that Ferrer was coming on March 6 and 7, with some governors to get a fuller picture of how they organized NAKASAKA in Davao del Sur.

Cagas proudly rattles off NAKASAKA's achievements in the short time that it has been around. He talks of how NAKASAKA members armed only with stones forced out an NPA "Sparrow" in Sinawilan, Digos; how two NPA regulars were arrested on a tip by NAKASAKA members to the military in Tuban, Sta. Cruz; and how an NPA in Cogon, Sta. Cruz was shot by police after NAKASAKA members alerted them to his presence.

Magno reports that about a hundred NPA regulars and around 2,000 sympathizers have surrendered. Magno, however, unlike Col. Franco Calida of Davao City, has an "established criteria" for accepting surrenderers: those who voluntarily gave aid, the letter couriers and driver-couriers, collectors, and regulars. Those who were just forced into giving or helping, Magno says, "*ayaw mo ug apil ug surrender.*" (don't join those who will surrender.)

Cagas and Magno, along with other government officials go around the *poblacion* and the outskirts to monitor the vigilantes.

Cagas said there is no specific program of the local government to address the roots of insurgency. "The national government is taking care of this." Cagas added there is a rehabilitation center for returnees and that some of them are now employed by government. He admitted, however, that the local government cannot guarantee everybody jobs.

Asked how the policy of reconciliation fits in with the NAKASAKA concept, considering that it is in effect a war against the communists, Cagas replied "The aim is for them to surrender."

Whether or not Cagas will succeed in "liberating" his province of communists through his NAKASAKA, only time can tell. Already, the problem that confronts him now is how he can sustain the campaign he has begun. Some of the farmer-vigilantes admit to being unable to go back to their farm plots because of the fear that the rebels may run after them. Some have been stoned while patrolling.

Commanders 'Selling' Rival Plans

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 p 21

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas: "Two Cousins"]

[Text]

ONE was a policeman and the other, the younger cousin, was a college student and concurrently a member of the Police Special Force. Through the years, they developed a close kinship, as the younger man would tag along with his older cousin on his rounds. One day, the young police recruit came to his older cousin, very depressed. He had just killed the son of a very influential businessman in Davao City. "*Paano na lang yan. Hindi na ako ma-commission nito,*" (I might not be commissioned anymore) he worried. The older cousin assured the despondent young man not to worry about not being commissioned into service because he had killed in self-defense. The assurance proved true and soon after, the young man joined the police force.

The cousins would not see each other for many years hence, because of different fields of assignment. But they would again cross paths, this time, in parallel assignments. The older cousin, Lt. Col. Jesus Magno, was the Metrodiscom Commander of Davao City right after the EDSA revolt. The younger man, Major, now Lt. Col. Franco Magno Calida, was the Provincial Commander of Davao del Sur.

In April last year, then Barangay Captain Wilfredo "Baby" Aquino paid a call on Magno to intercede on behalf of his newly-organized *Alsa Masa*. The colonel had disarmed three of the *Alsa Masa* members, and refused to grant Aquino's request to return the firearms to his group. Magno had earlier launched his campaign to clean the city of armed elements and at the time of his assignment to Davao City, he had identified twelve armed groups operating within city limits. While Aquino insisted that the *Alsa Masa* was created to help the military in countering insurgency, Magno did not approve of the use of firearms by civilians, as this would undermine the peace-keeping efforts of the Metrodiscom. Magno wanted to apply his NAKASAKA concept of civilian-military counter-insurgency which proved successful in Bohol where he was previously Provincial Commander. But before he could apply his concept in Davao, he wanted the city rid of notorious armed groups first. More importantly, he wanted to instill discipline among his men, arguing that "Only when we are disciplined can we be credible."

Magno did not fully succeed in ridding the city of notorious armed groups. In early July he was reassigned to Davao del Sur and his cousin took his place in Davao City.

The two cousins are both in the limelight these days for their contrasting approaches to counter-insurgency that, while largely experimental, point towards either a resolution of the conflict or its heightening (See main stories).

Calida, at the start of his assignment, would often say that the *Alsa Masa* could not take off then because "they were even disarmed." Learning that the group was willing to help counter insurgency efforts in the city, Calida called on the organizers. As a result, the *Alsa Masa* is now a visible presence in Davao.

And the cousins are now on radio, TV and print media, sharing the limelight and "selling" their own experimental variations on the military's approach to the insurgency.

Photos Flavor Report

Quezon City VERITAS in English 5-11 Mar 87 pp 16-21

[Editorial Report]

Quezon City VERITAS 5-11 Mar 87 carries an in-depth article on the spread and activities of anticommunist bands operating in the Davao region. The article is accompanied by several photographs of armed individuals, groups and barangay residents. The photos illustrate the types of people associated with the controversial armed groups, how they interact with barangay society, and how the barangay residents perceive the anticommunists.

The first photo (p 16) identifies an armed young man and child as "An Alsa Masa member with his toy gun-toting son somewhere in the Talomo district." To the right of this photo is one of another young man, in sunglasses, holding an M-16 at the ready, the rifle stock bearing a crossed-out hammer and sickle, and captioned: "An avid anticommunist fighter in Agdao."

On the opposite page (p 17) several young people, mostly children, are sitting on a bamboo barrier across a dirt street. Behind them hangs a banner that reads in English: "God Bless Alsa Masa." The caption reads "A streamer proclaims people's sentiments about the vigilante group: Contrary views about the controversial Alsa Masa which is the avowed enemy of the Communists."

Page 18 carries a photo of another street scene, featuring several people of mixed gender and age. In the foreground is a young man holding his M-16 by the handle at his side. The caption identifies him as "Rolando Cagay, otherwise known as Boy Ponsa, founder of the Alsa Masa: 'We need guns to defend ourselves.'"

Accompanying the article on the Nakasaka (p 20) is a nighttime photo of at least 12 young men posing around indistinct banners, waving their bolos, captioned "Nakasaka members brandishing bolos and spears: 'People's Power' versus communism." Below on the same page, a middle-aged man lecturing a mixed group of barrio residents is identified as Davao del Sur OIC Governor Douglas Cagas, and is quoted as saying: "Arms will only be used as a last resort."

Finally, a street scene on page 21 shows a military officer speaking to a group of women with babies. The caption identifies the officer as Davao del Sur provincial commander "Lt. Col. Franco Magno Calida with residents of Agdao: Experimental variations on the military's approach to insurgency."

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CSO: 4200/420

HAN ACCUSED OF 'DUBIOUS' ACTS IN JAPANESE GRANT

BK190328 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] An opposition leader yesterday claimed that he has evidence showing that the agriculture minister changed the agreement on receiving the 3,200 million yen of grant from Japan under some "dubious circumstances."

Initially, Japan would give 400 million yen of herbicide and 1,400 million yen of farm equipment to the Agricultural Extension Department, and 1,400 million yen of fertilizer to the Marketing Organization for Farmers (MOF). However, Agriculture Minister Gen Han Linanon decided to ask Japan to supply 3,200 million yen of fertilizer and leave out both the herbicide and farm equipment.

Pol Capt Chaloeam Yubamrung, leader of Muan Chon Party, said the wife of a "certain high-ranking official in the Agriculture Ministry" was approached by a fertilizer trader to lobby for the change in the aid agreement, offering her 56 million baht of commission in return.

The change reportedly would benefit two Japanese fertilizer companies (Mitsui, and Mitsubishi) that will be suppliers of the fertilizer, Chaloeam said.

Chaloeam added that he agrees with PM's Office Minister Chaisiri Ruangkanhaset who oversees the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) represents Thailand in dealing with the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Han, however, clarified that he made a legitimate decision on changing the agreement and that a meeting will be held today to finalize details of the aid.

When asked whether his wife had influenced him to make the change, he laughed and said, "If so, she would have received the huge payment."

Han said the change in the aid agreement may have hurt the interests of some Japanese companies that would be suppliers of 23,000 tons of ammonia sulphate to the Agriculture Ministry under the initial agreement but have been left out in the new agreement.

The 3,200 million yen of fertilizer will be given directly to MOF for sale at a reduced price to farmers, and this may also hurt the interests of some local fertilizer dealers, he added.

He said MOF does not need any more ammonia sulphate or farm equipment at this moment because MOF has 17,000 tons of ammonia sulphate and 18 farm machines in its warehouse.

'PRESS STATEMENT' ON PREM'S VISIT TO SPAIN

BK210752 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 20 Mar 87

["Press statement" on 16-19 March visit to Spain by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, issued in Madrid on 19 March 1987]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, prime minister of Spain, His Excellency General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Spain from 16 to 19 March 1987.

Thailand and Spain have enjoyed long-standing relations dating back to the 15th century and have signed a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation in 1870. The relationship between the royal families of the two countries have been very close and cordial. Their majesties the king and queen of Thailand paid a visit to Spain in 1950 and His Majesty King Juan Carlos had visited Thailand on a private basis in 1962 and 1965. During this visit, the prime minister of Thailand had an audience as well as luncheon with their majesties the king and queen of Spain at Zarzuela Palace on 17 March 1987. The Thai prime minister conveyed to their majesties the king and queen of Spain the best wishes from their majesties the king and queen of Thailand, as well as their invitation for their majesties the king and queen of Spain to pay a state visit to Thailand in November this year.

The prime minister of Thailand had a fruitful discussion with the prime minister of Spain during their meeting at Moncloa Palace on 17 March 1987. The two prime ministers witnessed the signing of the agreement on tourism cooperation and cultural agreement and expressed their desire to strengthen further the relations and cooperation between Thailand and Spain in all fields of mutual interest, particularly in trade, investment, cultural, and tourism. In this regard, the two prime ministers agreed to set up a joint commission under the leadership of ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries to look after and give direction to cooperate [as heard] efforts between Thailand and Spain.

During the visit, the members of the Thai prime minister's party who represented the private sector met with their Spanish business counterparts and explored ways and means to promote and strengthen their trade ties. The two prime ministers exchanged their views on the role of the major powers and the situations in their respective regions. On Kampuchea, the

prime minister of Spain assured the Thai prime minister of Spain's continued support for Thailand and ASEAN countries in a call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and in their efforts toward a negotiated settlement pursuant to the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. The two prime ministers also discussed cooperative efforts between ASEAN and the EEC.

The Thai prime minister expressed the hope that Spain would continue to play a constructive role in the promotion of mutually beneficial trade ties and economic cooperation between ASEAN countries and the EEC. The Thai prime minister also took the opportunity to inform the prime minister of Spain of Thailand's concern over the rising trend of protectionism, particularly price distortion of agricultural products in the world market as a result of subsidies. The Spanish prime minister expressed his understanding of Thailand's position. The prime minister of Thailand extended an invitation to Mr Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, the prime minister of Spain, to pay an official visit to Thailand at a mutually convenient date and this was accepted in principle.

His excellency Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, expressed his sincere thanks and appreciation to the government and people of the Kingdom of Spain for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to him and to his party throughout their stay in his beautiful country.

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CSO: 4200/421

CHAWALIT ON NEED FOR 'STRONG' GOVERNMENT

BK170232 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday stressed the need for a strong executive branch of government to effect his brand of revolution which he said would bring about changes for the better for the country and the people.

The military, he said, has become more democratic and more broadminded than it once was and is now willing to share its power with other branches of government.

"The military will do whatever is right and will stand by what is right," he announced.

He was speaking during a wide-ranging news conference which covered the controversial restructuring of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and his idea of "revolution."

Gen Chawalit complained that his call for a "revolution" had created a lot of debate and was misinterpreted as an attempt to effect changes in the Government.

"The core of this issue is the meaning of revolution," he said, adding "the issue is whether our country needs changes."

"If (we) say there is no need for changes, I think it is wrong."

He pointed out that changes should be taking place all the time to bring about the improvement of the country as well as its people "which is the ultimate truth."

Turning to the plight of the farmers, he said emphatically, "We should see how things can be done to improve their livelihood, to improve their per capita income. This is revolution."

The Army chief maintained that his brand of revolution did not seek to discriminate against the rich and the elite, who would have to be protected as well.

The stable oil prices and declining interest rates, which will go up eventually, should usher in long-term changes that would ultimately benefit the country, he said.

"Some suggest that if we are to develop faster, we need a revolution. Others say we should become industrialized," said Gen Chawalit. "The heart of a great revolution is to make this country an agricultural superpower within 4-5 years."

To achieve this goal, he urged all parties to join hands and pool their resources regardless of their social, economic and political differences.

His Majesty the King, as well as the military, has been doing numerous projects to improve the livelihood of the rural people, he said.

Gen Chawalit then dismissed the criticism that he is seeking a change of Government through a call for revolution.

Clarifying his concept of revolution, he said the social structure under which the monarchy is held in high esteem would remain unchanged, "but there are social problems that need to be solved."

Economic and political structures, he said, would have to undergo some changes, although the Constitutional Monarchy would remain as our form of government. Politics must serve the interest of the people.

The Army chief, however, pointed out that the government must be strong enough to bring about changes, especially in the economy.

"This is one great problem which has to be tackled with great power. Without the power, nothing can be changed," he said.

Asked about the allegation that the people who rallied in front of his residence in support of his call for revolution were violating the law, Gen Chawalit said he didn't want to prejudge their activities.

"It's a matter of conscience. Some said it was against the law, others said it wasn't," he said.

"But we could see that most of the people waving the banners are poor and have problems. I don't know how much they understand my concept of revolution."

He dismissed the notion that the military was behind the rallies, saying "if I had done it, it would have been hundreds of thousands of people, not just a handful of them."

"They have the right to criticize and I cannot stop them," he said, adding that he welcomes criticism "because I don't expect everyone to think like me."

On the restructure of ISOC, he asserted the military has become more democratic and that it wanted to share its power with the other administrative branches.

The move was, however, misinterpreted as the military's attempt to reassert its power, he said.

"I don't understand why the military's attempt to share out its power with other agencies should be subjected to a great deal of criticism," he said, adding that the critics did not understand the issue.

He also complained that outsiders have given a bad image of the military and that every move it made was treated with suspicion. "The problem is we still cannot get rid of outdated thoughts even though the situation has changed."

"Just look at our performance in the past," said Gen Chawalit, who then called upon all parties to join hands "if we want peace to be restored."

He declined to comment on speculation that he is moving for a Cabinet reshuffle saying he had no idea about it.

"If you ask me about military affairs, I will be able to give you the answer," he shot back at reporters.

He said some veteran politicians have told him that they want to see a more disciplined Cabinet which is devoted to working for the country.

He added that he would not allow his house to be used as a meeting place for talks on the formation of a Cabinet or a Cabinet reshuffle again.

Commenting on the present Government, Gen Chawalit said no one wanted to see it toppled. But he added that the Government also wanted constructive criticism.

While defending the record of Gen Prem's previous and present governments, he said he would like to see the present administration have more courage in making decisions.

Commenting on last week's bomb incident at the house of Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet, he said the matter is being handled by the police with the help of the military.

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CSO: 4200/421

PAPER CALLS ON PREM TO REASSERT LEADERSHIP

BK210151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Mar 87 p 4

[NATION Editorial: "Back from abroad, Prem must reassert leadership"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon returned from a two-week trip abroad and his visit to Egypt, Britain, Netherlands and Spain was obviously a success as he claimed at a news conference at the airport. However, he refused to field questions from reporters and when one of them shouted whether there would be a Cabinet reshuffle, he heard the question but did not reply. It is only natural that the prime minister needs some time to study domestic events before making any statements because there are incipient divisive elements cropping up.

He will find that the coalition government which he knitted is showing signs of wear and tear but whether he will reshuffle the Cabinet is his prerogative. However, he must realize that time is running out and that he must first reassert his leadership by clearing up the bickerings within his coalition government and rebuilding public trust that his government can function and serve public interest. Opposition parties have effectively exposed wrongdoings by a few Cabinet ministers who will be targetted for censure when Parliament opens on April 1.

Another important thing that Prem must do is to establish his government's control over the military, giving the lie to the impression that it is the military that is backing him up. Reports that some army leaders are trying to manage the opposition parties and dissidents in the Democrat Party undermine Prem's credibility as an effective leader. Worse still, it is rumored that Prem condones military intervention in politics. Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut has made public statements about his "revolution" and the need to switch the thrust of national development toward building up agriculture to make Thailand an "agricultural superpower" rather than a newly industrialized country.

In order to reestablish his control over the military, Prem should point out that he and his government, and not anybody else, would determine national development policy. Second, he can thank the vocal army brass for their suggestions and at the same time ask them to return to their respective duties -- in the army. After all, Chawalit has vowed to "take the army out of politics" during his term as army chief.

Prem should also ask the army to cooperate fully with the police in the investigation of the bombing of Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawat's residence, and the arms smuggling case in Nakhon Sawan. Police investigations have run into a dead end and can be revitalized only through army cooperation.

It is true that a leader of any country who goes abroad and conducts successful negotiations gets a domestic boost in prestige but the stamp of a real leader is in his ability to command public respect and build up confidence in his government.

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CSO: 4200/421

KHUKRIT FOR 'MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE'

BK170322 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Mar 87 p 1, 2

[Text] Former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot told THE NATION yesterday he believes a minor Cabinet reshuffle to get rid of some controversial Cabinet members is the best solution to the mounting political pressure on the Prem V [Roman Five] Administration at the approach of the reopening of Parliament.

M.R. Khukrit arrived at this conclusion after Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut called on him at his residence in Soi Suan Phlu on Sunday night. Gen Chawalit told reporters in a separate interview that his talks with M.R. Khukrit centered on "how to improve the country."

M.R. Khukrit said if a few controversial Cabinet members are replaced, the Political tension from the planned no-confidence censure by the opposition bloc could ease off rapidly.

"If only a few people are brought into the Cabinet, everything will be fine," he added.

However, he noted that there are other options that the premier could consider; one of them is for the premier to step down.

Another option is to include some opposition parties in the government coalition, and the other is to negotiate a settlement with the opposition bloc, he added.

He said negotiations with the Opposition are not impossible despite the hostile posture of some opposition parties toward the government coalition.

He also said it is not unusual for the political temperature to rise at the approach of the re-opening of Parliament. "This happens everywhere, MPs are frustrated during the recess, they make noises," he said.

Gen Chawalit arrived at M.R. Khukrit's residence at about 5 pm on Sunday. M.R. Khukrit said he and Gen Chawalit discussed "general and constructive matters."

Gen Chawalit said he went to see M.R. Khukrit, who is also the founder and ex-leader of the Social Action Party (SAP), because he respects M.R. Khukrit as a Phuyai (an elder). "I went to see him like a child visiting an elder of a student calling on a teacher. I didn't go as the army chief," Gen Chawalit said.

FINANCE MINISTER ON TAKEOVER OF AILING BANK

BK200215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] State-owned Krung Thai Bank [KTB] will take over Sayam Bank in a major move to turn KTB in a "lead bank" and a vital tool of the government's fiscal policy, Finance Minister Suthi Singhasane announced yesterday.

He said Sayam Bank will automatically lose its operating licence once the take-over is completed by next year.

This is the first time that the minister made a clear-cut statement on the future of Sayam Bank following a series of public clarifications which left many areas of the proposed "merger" unclear.

Yesterday, Minister Suthi used the term "take-over" to describe the official policy. He also said the process could be described as a "purchase of business" by Krung Thai Bank of Sayam Bank, leaving no doubt that an official decision had been reached to that effect.

In his earlier statements, the minister had said the two banks would merge "operationally" while remaining separate legal entities without a definite deadline for an eventual merger.

Suthi yesterday said a committee to supervise the move for Krung Thai to take over Sayam Bank had been set up and is headed by Dr Aran Thammano, director of the Fiscal Policy Office, with representatives from the Bank of Thailand, Krung Thai Bank, Sayam Bank and the Fiscal Policy Office.

The central bank will offer financial support to KTB in the move to take over both the assets and liabilities of Sayam Bank. Soft loans sought for Sayam Bank will now be channeled to KTB, he said, thereby reducing the financial burden of the government in rescuing the two state-owned banks.

The minister said that KTB will exercise its rights through the use of proxy from the Finance Ministry and the fund for Rehabilitation and Development of financial Institutions.

The Finance Ministry holds about 95 percent of KTB's equity while the Fund has 97.82 percent of Sayam Bank's shares.

Suthi said that the decision for KTB to take over Sayam Bank was based on several factors including the policy to cut costs and clear up losses shouldered by Sayam Bank. The move will also shore up KTB's position to a considerable extent, he said.

KTB with its extensive network, will be able to carry out the expanded task. He said that various steps will be taken during the one-year deadline to complete the process.

"First of all, Sayam Bank must reach the break-even point as soon as possible and some of its branches will have to be reduced or sold out either to KTB or other banks to cut costs," he said.

Krung Thai Bank's Senior Executive Vice President Roengchai Marakanon said although the legal take-over will be completed in 1988, "the two banks will act as if the merger has already been in force, with Sayam concentrating on wholesale banking while Krung Thai will handle retail banking."

Under the arrangement, Sayam will not seek a slice of the pie of Krung Thai's business with various state enterprises. "At the same time, Krung Thai will offer working capital in the form of call loans to Sayam at cost. Branches of both banks that are located near each other will transfer their respective accounts. For example, if a particular branch of Sayam Bank in a certain area is not that active, it would transfer its business to the nearest Krung Thai branch," Roengchai said.

Roengchai said that the take-over will not affect Sayam Bank's personnel which will be retained to cope with the expanded work load.

President of Sayam Bank, Miss War Hawanan, said that she will remain active at the bank until the take-over is completed.

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CSO: 4200/421

CHAWALIT ON BOMBING, ISOC

BK140239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday the bomb attack on the house of Prachakon Thai Party leaders Samak Sunthorawet was an attempt to discredit him personally.

In an exclusive interview with the Bangkok Post, Gen Chawalit said he has always adhered to the principles of a constitutional monarchy although some "corrections" are needed in democratic institutions.

He also dismissed criticism of the Internal Security Operations Command [SOC] revamp, saying it is him who gave up control.

"From what I gather from intelligence reports, they only want to discredit me," Gen Chawalit said about the bomb attack on Wednesday night.

"They have tried other means of attacking me, through leaflets and all that, but they can't do anything to me.

"I am in a very delicate position. I am accused of all sorts of things by both the left and the right. They have accused me of being a communist."

He said if the bomb attack was not the work of those who want to tarnish his reputation, he suspected some members of the Royal Guard units may have taken the matter into their own hands and carried out the attack because Mr Samak had involved His majesty the King in his criticism of the Prime Minister.

"Every soldier in the Royal Guard units has in him this spirit, so to speak, that nobody can touch the King. If you are not one of them, you can't understand how they feel."

Referring to his relationship with Mr Samak, Gen Chawalit explained: "Mr Samak and I have nothing against each other. We have been in touch all the time. His party has come into being with military support.

"And his own base (in Dusit constituency) is strongly military. Whenever he criticizes the military, he must go back and think and think it over again. I know that."

Asked if Parliament, the constitution, elections and the democratic process need to be changed or scrapped to make the system of government more efficient, Gen Chawalit said he always adheres to constitutional monarchy as the best form of government.

"But some corrections are needed within these institutions" he noted.

Asked what he thought about the growing concern among members of Parliament who fear the usurping of power of the legislative body and other democratic institutions, he said half-jokingly: "I would tell them to go and take tranquillizers. What I did with ISOC was to give up my control over it and delegate whatever remains to other people, to the ministries, departments and divisions concerned.

"The responsibilities of ISOC have now been taken over by those government agencies. No one wanted to give up power over the agency because it is a source of power and money. But I did by returning that power to the Prime Minister.

"MPs are free to think and express their views. We can't tell them not to. I guess there must be, as they say, pluralism of ideas, of thoughts."

Gen Chawalit will soon order those who have been transferred to ISOC for special duties to be moved back to their original agencies.

"Nobody wants to go back after all the good things they have had. Being attached to ISOC means doubling days of service, allowances and so forth.

"M.R. Khukrit Pramot was once the director of the agency. So was Gen Prem. I want to return that power," he added.

On M.R. Khukrit's criticism of the Government and the Prime Minister, Gen Chawalit pointed out M.R. Khukrit was an elder statesman who is still of great use to the country and a fatherly figure whom everyone should respect.

"He has good intentions for this country and he has fought for it. Whenever I go to see him, and I do feel attached to him in my heart, he always stresses the need of devotion towards the country."

Speaking about M.R. Khukrit's criticism of Gen Prem's statement concerning the King's remarks on democracy, Gen Chawalit said people should not pay much attention to that.

Gen Chawalit then gave an assurance that the Army under his command would not stage a coup. "This country will not revert back to coups d'etat as a way of solving problems. I talked about patiwat (revolution) only to clarify that I didn't mean the use of force as a means of toppling the government.

"I have fought for what's right throughout, often at risk to myself, and I have stood my ground. I have fought so that many people could have all the goodies they now have.

"I have said all along that I will be army chief for only two years and will bow out at 55. I said that some time ago without knowing that I was to become army commander-in-chief.

"I have tried to bring about changes and correct wrongs. I want to lay down a system that would remain after my years and to create new generations (of army officers) who are moral and virtuous.

"This is not easy. It's like a big ship that you can't turn around in a flash. Changes have to come gradually. Soldiers have their way of thinking and a set of values that are instilled in them."

But Gen Chawalit continued, "My men are used to the old ways. When I proposed reducing the retirement age to 55, there was no response because it has affected so many of them and their well being."

However things began to change slowly, he noted. "My aides are now working up to three in the morning because they see me work that late."

Asked if he plans to go into politics after retiring, Gen Chawalit said if he really sought political office he would set up a political party.

"And that is a very easy thing to do. I now have control over some 2-300 Santinimit units (in the Army) which go from village to village. They have information on every village in the country.

"They know who the kamnan [subdistrict chief] or phuyaiban [village headman] are, what the income per capita is, how many monks there are and what the prominent local issues are and how to win votes. All this information is stored in computers. If I wanted to form a party I could do it in two years.

"But I never wanted to. I never thought about becoming the next prime minister. That sort of speculation has only caused me trouble.

"We soldiers are closer and know more about the people than any politician. Parties are there to fight with one another for the spoils.

"This doesn't mean I consider myself their enemy. I am on good terms with all their leaders, both in the coalition and in the opposition. They have never regarded me as a foe.

"We haven't looked far enough. We see things as they stand today. We are contented with and happy that oil prices are stable and interest rates are low and that cheap money is available. This is not reality.

"What about the next five years? Has anyone or any part ever thought about that? I haven't heard any (politician) saying he wants to make Thailand a world power in terms of farm produce in five years. Political parties are too preoccupied with their own interests."

Aksed if public expectations and faith in him ever encourage or discourage him in his work, Gen Chawalit mused "I'm never worried about that because all I'm doing is not for myself. I am not doing things to build up public faith in me. Otherwise I wouldn't do the things I'm doing now."

"Instead I would have tried to make myself popular by scoring points here and there if all I wanted was popularity."

"Many things I have done are, as you know, unpopular such as the reduction of the force and army spending."

Commenting on the viability of a national government, Gen Chawalit said the idea wasn't his but had been suggested by Dr. Kramon Thongthammachat, a former Cabinet minister.

To the suggestion that Winston Churchill formed a national government in England during World War II, Gen Chawalit said certain situations or emergencies may require the formation of such a government. "Churchill had his own way of tackling problems. So did De Gaulle. We should have our own solutions. Each society has its own specific problems."

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CSO: 4200/421

POLICE OFFICIAL SAYS 'THIRD PARTY' RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMBING

BK140103 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] A "third party" which wants to cause misunderstanding between Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet and the government was behind the bombing at Samak's residence on Wednesday night, said Pol Maj Gen Bunchu Wangkanon, commander of the Crime Suppression Division.

An independent investigation by the First Army Region identified the "third party" as a military faction opposing Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, said an army source close to the army chief.

The source who spoke on condition of anonymity told THE NATION that Gen Chawalit "is very upset" about this incident.

Gen Chawalit called a meeting in Suan Run, the headquarters of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), on Thursday morning to discuss the incident, the source said.

Gen Chawalit asked First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri to start an investigation because a senior army officer allegedly owned the motorcycle used by a man who planted the bomb which punched a large hole in the fence around Samak's house.

The accused officer, Col Yutthasak Raksi, who is assistant chief intelligence officer of the First Army Region and is attached to the Capital Security Command (CSC), has denied any involvement in the bombing.

The source added that Gen Chawalit instructed the First Army Region commander to cooperate with the police in investigating this incident.

"I believe this is the work of a serviceman. A layman would not know how to plant this type of TNT bomb," the source told THE NATION.

He added that the bombing apparently was aimed at tarnishing the reputation of the Army.

Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit, commander of the Special Branch Division, said he has submitted a preliminary report on the findings of his division to the police director general. Though he declined to discuss the report, he noted that it looked like somebody was trying to hurt the government with this incident.

Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phatthano reported that the police now have the identity of suspects, and the police are gathering more evidence before making arrests.

"I can assure you that this will be the first bombing case in which culprits are brought to justice," he told reporters.

He confirmed reports that some servicemen were involved in this incident. But he declined to specify who they are or where they belong.

Sawai said the motorcycle used by the bombers was taken from a military unit. Earlier reports said the motorcycle was from the CSC.

Sawai also disclosed that the police also know who owns the sedan which helped the pillion rider of the motorcycle escape when police tried to stop him and his accomplice after the explosion. The other man escaped on his motorcycle.

Pol Mag Gen Wirot Pai-in, commander of the Northern Bangkok Metropolitan Police, yesterday gave a different version of the circumstances surrounding the incident.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon, he said witnesses claimed only one man was involved. The witnesses were quoted as saying they saw a man hurl a grenade at Samak's house and then fleeing the scene.

When questioned by reporters about Wirot's report later, Pol Gen Narong said: "That's one of the theories we are checking on. There are still many other details we have to look into."

Wirot, who heads the metropolitan police investigating team, met Narong for about an hour to discuss progress in the probe.

The police chief, however, still believes the initial police report that two men were involved.

The police report states clearly that the explosion was caused by a time bomb which consisted of two sets of TNT explosive.

Narong said police investigation also focused on the motorcycle used by the bombers who reportedly sped off on a motorcycle after igniting the fuse.

Narong's statement concurred with police's initial report that the licence plate of the motorcycle was traced to Col Yutthasak.

Yutthasak was quoted as saying on Thursday that all motorcycles in the CSC headquarters were registered under his name.

The police chief also said that a logbook at the CSC showed that the bronze Suzuki motorcycle in question was taken out of the CSC headquarters by a soldier, identified only as Sgt Maj Somasak at around 3 pm. The motorcycle was returned at 5:30 pm.

It still has to be determined whether that particular motorcycle was used in the bomb attack or that its licence plate was removed and used with another motorcycle, he said.

The motorcycle carried licence plate No, 7-ngor-8407.

Meanwhile, Metropolitan Police Commissioner Pol Lt Gen Samnao Withitworakan said yesterday that 10 witnesses had been questioned by police investigators so far. "But none of the witnesses had a close look at the bombers," he said.

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MP SAYS ISOC THREATENS INDEPENDENCE, INTEGRITY

BK140209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] MP Surin Phitsuwan (Democrat-Nakhon Si Thammarat) said yesterday that the secretary-general of Parliament will be named ex officio to the 42-man policy committee of the revamped Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

The move, Dr Surin said, further confirms his fears that ISOC threatens the "independence and integrity of Parliament."

Dr Surin, the first MP to express concern over the restructuring, told the BANGKOK POST that three of his independent sources told him that the secretary-general of the Parliament will sit on the ISOC committee.

"This confirms my initial fears that the super agency is octopus-like, reaching out to every organization, institution and branch of government, including the legislature.

"What happens to the principle of legislative independence if this occurs?" Dr Surin asked.

He added: "Are we going to assume by implication that the 347 MPs and 260 senators are now going to be supervised by a committee that has as one of its members the house-keeper of Parliament?"

Dr Surin described the move as "an encroachment on the sovereignty of the people that is entrusted to their representatives."

"It is disturbing enough to hear that permanent secretaries and directors-general of important departments are to be on this committee.

"Now the secretary-general of Parliament, a person who plays a key role in the legislative process by controlling parliamentary staff, will serve as a watchman for an executive agency."

Dr Surin said that when he first spoke out against the super agency, he was not attacking anyone personally, only the idea itself.

The same applies to naming the secretary-general of Parliament to the ISOC committee, he said.

"In fact, to name a person in his own right is less disturbing than to name someone as part of their office."

ARMY TO END CITY SECURITY FUNCTION

BK140959 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]: The Capital Security Command [CSC] will relinquish its peacekeeping role in Bangkok which will be handed back to the police, leaving the CSC free to concentrate on such matters as countering international terrorism, Army Chief of Staff and CSC Deputy Commander Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun said this morning.

However, if the police find any aspects of their work too much for them to handle, the CSC will still be willing to step in and help out, he said.

But for the time being, the CSC has already prepared plans to counter international terrorism and the plan would be handed over to the agencies concerned such as the police, the army, Navy and Air Force.

On the part of the CSC, it will see what role it can perform, such as in the event of an air or ship hijacking, the seizure of an embassy or the taking of important people hostage, he said.

Plans have now been formulated and permission will soon be sought from a committee set up by the Cabinet to counter international terrorism to go ahead with the plan, Gen Wanchai said.

Meanwhile, the CSC will phase out its city patrol and checkpoint duties which will be handed over to the police, but bomb disposal duties will continue, he said.

There had been some difficulties in the carrying out of patrol and checkpoint duties by the CSC since only the police is entitled by law to make arrests and CSC personnel do not have such authorities, so all CSC patrol and checkpoint duties have to be carried out jointly with the police.

The CSC was the brainchild of former Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek and which had invited criticism for being a power base for Gen Athit's political ambitions.

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CSO: 4200/421

MP PIYANAT SAYS SCRAP INTERNAL SECURITY COMMAND

BK170328 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday stepped up their criticisms of the recent changes in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and one MP proposed that the organization be abolished because he claimed that its work duplicates that of other agencies.

MP Piyanat Watcharaphon (Ruam Thai, Sisaket) severely criticized the Command, saying, the ISOC borrows officials from other ministries and all they do is sleep at work and get a two-class promotion at the end of their terms."

He said that the internal security work of ISOC duplicates that of the Interior Ministry, "so I think the ISOC should be abolished. Or else they should abolish the Interior Ministry."

Mr Piyanat said that ISOC was not set up by legislation like other ministries, and because of this it is difficult for Parliament to abolish the agency.

MP Surin Phitsuwan (Democrat, Nakhon Si Thammarat) took issue with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyudh for saying that MPs who are afraid of the new ISOC structure should take tranquilizers.

"This is just flippancy. The reason I raised an objection to the restructuring is because the representatives of the people want to know what is happening. This is no time for joking," Dr Surin said.

He said that he wanted the military to explain the restructuring because it now looks incorrect and aimed at subordinating Parliament and the Government to ISOC.

If the Parliament Secretary-General has been named to ISOC as reported, he said, it would be incorrect because he is a permanent official of the legislature.

House Speaker Chuan Likhai said the naming of the Parliament Secretary-General to ISOC would violate the clear separation and equality of the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

Mr Chuan said all sectors of society should work to defeat the communist armed struggle, but how this is to be done should be made clear: "The military should explain clearly whether we will gain more or whether it will result in an imbalance of power."

Samphan Panpat (Democrat, Nakhon Si Thammarat) disagreed with ISOC Secretary-General Gen Wanchai Ruengtrakul that the new ISOC structure could be changed if it did not prove to be an improvement, saying that if something is wrong from the start there is no need for a trial period.

"What they have done undermines the stability of the legislature," Mr Samphan said.

He said that Gen Wanchai's invitation to the House Military Affairs Committee to visit the Army for an explanation of the changes is improper.

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CSO: 4200/421

AMMUNITION SEIZED, SAID DESTINED FOR KAREN REBELS

BK160145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The Highways Police seized a truck-load of ammunition worth 20 million baht in Nakhon Sawan late Saturday night, in what it believed to be the largest arms haul in years.

The ammunition, including more than 300 mortar rounds, was believed to be destined for the Tak border and Karen rebels in Burma.

Police said that some of the ammunition was contained in cases with army labels that said it came from the army's arsenal in Nakhon Sawan province.

The truck was intercepted at a Phahonyothin Highway checkpoint in Tambon Yamatsi, Phayuha Khiri District, at about 10:45 pm.

Highway Police commander Maj-Gen Thongchai Chaiyarak said that it was the biggest arms seizure in years.

The Highway Police had been tipped off about arms trafficking between Nakhon Sawan and Tak Province about three months ago. Despite police surveillance, however, no arrests were made until Saturday, he said.

The truck's driver, Ploen Sisawat, 25, and another man in the vehicle, Muang Phumphon, 21, were booked for questioning, police said.

The suspects, police said, had allegedly been hired to drive the truck and were to be replaced father along the route.

The ammunition, neatly concealed under gunny bags of paddy, included 605 M79 grenades, 8,530 rounds of AK rifle ammunition, 59 rocket-propelled grenades, more than 300 mortar rounds, nearly 300 booby traps, three machine guns and 60 smoke flares.

Police said the Nakhon Sawan army arsenal has sent personnel to inspect the ammunition, which is believed to be worth 20 million baht.

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THAILAND

OFFICER SAYS SEIZED MORTAR SHELLS LOCALLY MADE

BK170758 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Most of the ammunition seized by Highway Police in Nakhon Sawan was probably from the Thai-Kampuchean border while 155 rounds of mortar shells had been manufactured in Thailand and distributed to police and army units, Army Secretary Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said this morning.

He denied earlier reports that some of the ammunition which was seized on Saturday night had come from the Army's arsenal in Nakhon Sawan.

He admitted that 155 rounds of 60mm mortar shells seized were made in Thailand by a Thai-Singaporean joint venture.

According to reports obtained, the truck carrying the ammunition was privately-owned and registered in Tak province, the driver was from Nakhon Nayok.

The truck was stopped between Bangkok and Nakhon Sawan, and its destination was not known. So, it was not correct to assume that the ammunition was from the army's arsenal in Nakhon Sawan, he said.

Maj-Gen Narudon said most of the ammunition confiscated was foreign made. The exception were 155 rounds of 60 mm mortar shells which were produced in 1983. Altogether 8,000 rounds were produced in that batch, of which 2,000 were distributed to police units and 6,000 were sent to army units.

Investigation will be conducted to find out where the seized 60mm mortar rounds were from.

It was initially believed that the ammunition was from the Thai-Kampuchean border, he said.

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CHAWALIT SETS UP GROUP TO STUDY FERTILIZER PLAN

BK160155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Mar 87 p 1

[By Chatchai Yenbamrung]

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has hinted he may join the effort to get the much-delayed national fertilizer project off the ground.

He made the statement amid reports that he has formed a working group to review the various studies of the project.

Gen Chawalit said the project needs to be studied carefully before a decision is made.

"It's not that I have committed myself to it. But if we are to become a world power in farm production in the long run, we should think about it and look further ahead," he said.

"We should not call it off just because it is financially unfeasible now and needs a government subsidy."

He added that Thailand must have its own source of fertilizer that is suitable for local use.

Gen Chawalit has reportedly assigned his aide, Col Montri Suphaphon, to head a working group to review the feasibility studies of the project conducted by the World Bank, the International Finance Corp, Bank of Tokyo, the Graduate Institute of Business Administration (GIBA) of Chulalongkorn University, Foster Wheeler Co and the National Defence College, all of which came out in favor of it.

The working group has concluded that the project would supply good quality fertilizer that is more suited to local soil conditions and farming needs, and would make greater and more efficient use of natural gas.

The project's supporters have reportedly asked Gen Chawalit to urge Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to push for the project before a letter of intent the National Fertilizer Corp [NFC] signed with Japanese contractors expires on April 15.

The project's backers also want Gen Chawalit to endorse the project publicly and to push for a change in the NFC's management to get the project off the ground.

They have also proposed that Thai Military Bank put up the 300 million baht needed to raise the NFC's registered capital from 200 million baht to 2,250 million baht.

The party state-owned NFC has faced many crises since it was formed five years ago to build the country's first fertilizer plant. Opponents have said the project is unfeasible because of low fertilizer prices.

The project was on the verge of collapse when the Government decided last October to let private investors decide whether it should be continued, saying the Government was a minor shareholder.

Several NFC shareholders subsequently decided not to raise the registered capital, which stalled the project.

Former NFC chairman Kasem Chatikawanit, who staunchly supported the project, resigned shortly afterwards.

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CSO: 4200/421

89 COMMUNIST INSURGENTS SURRENDER IN SOUTH

BK150033 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Eighty-nine insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) yesterday morning gave themselves up to the government which is seeking massive defection from another group of CPM fighters, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The CPM troops of the Eighth Regiment based in the border jungle also handed over about 200 rifles to the government.

Informed sources said that the surrender took place in Sadao District with Fourth Army Region Lt. Gen Wisit Atkhumwong representing the Thai Government.

The sources said that the authorities are negotiating with leaders of the Tenth Regiment of CPM-PROPER which is active in Narathiwat Province.

The massive surrender was the achievement of Songkhla Governor Anek Rotchanaphaibun. A grand ceremony has been planned to mark the mass defectors in the South in the next seven days.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in his capacity as deputy general director of communist suppression is expected to chair the ceremony.

The CPM insurgents decided to surrender to the government following their desperate struggle against the Malaysian Government. Government sources said that the Eighth Regiment was not as active and strong as the insurgents of the 10th and the 12th regiments, regarded to be the strongest of all the CPM forces in the South of the country.

The two regiments are loyal to the CPM-PROPER which is at odds with the Eighth Regiment due to ideological conflicts and power struggle within the movement.

Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun told reporters yesterday that the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) will announce a piece of good news to the public in the next seven days.

Analysts believe that the secretary general of ISOC was referring to the mass defection.

"We take it as a major achievement that will help put an end to the armed struggle within the country," said the senior army official who declined to spell it out.

He said that ISOC received a radio report on the news Friday night.

"We knew that success was within reach and once achieved, the armed struggle would end and our soldiers would no longer have to shed their blood," he said.

He added that the army would not mind peaceful line of struggle on different ideologies.

"I am optimistic that by later this month, either I or the army commander-in-chief will announce the good news to you," he said.

/12624

CSO: 4200/421

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, TRADE DEFICIT FIGURES REPORTED

BK190338 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Mar 87 p 17

[Text] Thailand's balance of payments showed a surplus of 7,800 million baht during the first two months of this year, compared with 4,600 million baht in the same period of last year. The growing surplus was due to a larger capital inflow, said the central bank spokesman.

Dr Siri Kancharoendi said that the net capital inflow during the two months included 1,100 million baht in the government sector alone in February.

However, the country suffered higher trade deficit during the period. The deficit was 6,800 million baht compared with 5,200 million baht in the first two months of 1985.

Dr Siri said that the current account showed a surplus of only 500 million baht, compared with 1,200 million baht in the same period of 1985.

However, the net service and unrequitted transfer showed a surplus of 7,300 million baht, compared with 6,400 million baht in the same period of last year.

Dr Siri said that exports showed a growth rate of 10 percent, with a total of 39,300 million baht. The increase was seen in eight products including rice, natural rubber, maize, tapioca products, fresh prawn, tin, sugar and textile products.

Other included integrated circuits, gems, ornaments, wood products, canned fish, frozen chicken and marine products.

Imports showed a high growth of 12.5 percent to 46,100 million baht during the period, compared with a reduction of six percent in the same period of 1985. Non-oil products showed a growth of 19.6 percent with a total of 39,600 million baht. Raw materials showed a 41 percent growth. Other growth included 26 percent for consumer products, 21 percent for crude oil whose import value dropped 17 percent due to lower oil prices. Oil imports were worth 7,100 million baht, compared with 8,504 million baht in the first two months of last year.

/12624

CSO: 4200/421

1986-87 PADDY OUTPUT TO DROP 'SHARPLY'

BK170332 Bangkok BANGKOK POST In English 17 Mar 87 p 13

[Excerpt] Thailand's 1986-87 paddy rice crops is expected to fall sharply by about two million tons and milled rice by 1.3 million tons compared with last season, according to a recent survey conducted by the Rice Mills Association [RMA].

A rice industry source said the RMA figures show a further drop than earlier forecasts when a one-million-ton reduction in paddy and a 0.6-million-ton reduction in milled rice was predicted.

The decline is also expected to affect the original export target set for this year at four million tons.

The association said the decline in production meant 3.3-3.5 million tons would now be a more realistic export target.

The source said 1985-86 paddy crop production was around 19.22 million tons, while the policy to reduce the second crop could further cut the production figure.

He added that the low export target this year was due mainly to reduced output rather than reduced foreign demand. Also, this year's carryover stock was expected to be less than last year's when 1.2 million tons was carried over.

In the first four months of this year, Thailand exported about 1.7 million tons, while the commerce Ministry expects the May figure to be 300,000 tons.

By June, the Government's stock will be between 700,000-800,000 tons, while the private sector will hold 300,000-400,000 tons.

All rice in stock should cover the expected 3.3-3.5 million tons to be exported this year.

/12624

CSO: 4200/421

BRIEFS

MALAYSIA BEGINS DISMANTLING FENCE--Malaysia has begun to dismantle part of its border fence which intruded into Thai territory by mistake, a government official said yesterday. The fence intrudes into Thai territory at 13 points between border markers 51 and 52, with the area of encroachment between seven and 500 square metres, the official said. "Some of the fence has already been dismantled by Malaysia and the work will be completed soon," he said. Malaysia, he said, is waiting for Thai officers from the Army Survey Department to jointly check the border line to prevent any further encroachment. The officer said the mistake was made by a private construction company in Malaysia which was hired to build the fence. The fence, which costs about 400 million baht and is about 14 kilometers long, is aimed at preventing Communist Party of Malaya insurgents from crossing between Thailand and Malaysia. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Mar 87 p 2 BK] /12624

BORDER TRADE PROMOTED--The Bank of Thailand has relaxed its rules on the foreign exchange control as well as shortening the import and export procedures for small traders in an effort to promote border trade with Burma, Laos, and Malaysia. The director of the Central Bank's International Department, Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, said that Thailand's border trade with the three neighboring countries had a unique characteristics in that it mainly involves barter and local currencies, not foreign ones. This, she said, has led the Central Bank to relax its control on the import and export activities along the border. In addition, the bank supports small importers and exporters by increasing the minimum amount of 20,000 baht to 50,000 baht. From now on traders will deal through the Customs Department rather than the Central Bank as in the past. Last year, Thai exports to Burma totaled 383 million baht while imports from that country were 358 million baht. Thai exports to Laos in 1986 amounted to more than 700 million baht of which a large amount accounted for border trade. The Thai-Malaysian trade in the first 10 months of last year totaled 14,500 million baht. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Mar 87 BK] /12624

'NO CONFIDENCE' VOTE URGED --Prachakon Thai party leader Samak Sunthorawet declared yesterday the premier and the army chief must be held responsible for the smuggling of a truckload of arms and ammunition intercepted by the highway police last Saturday night. Samak said he had decided to call for a no-confidence vote against the entire Cabinet instead of individual Cabinet members in the upcoming parliamentary session scheduled to begin on April 1. (An official announcement on the opening day of the

Parliament was issued yesterday.) Samak said he suspects that part of the ammunition was produced by Rung Phaisan Company whose arms manufacturing licence was issued by Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon when he was defence minister in the early 1980s. The seized arms and ammunition, valued at over 20 million baht, were being transported to some Burmese rebel group in the Thai-Burmese border in northern Thailand when it was stopped by the highway police in Nakhon Sawan. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Mar 87 pp 1, 2 BK] /12624

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE COMMITTEE--Thailand and Czechoslovakia have agreed to set up a joint trade committee, which is to meet for the first time during September and October this year. The agreement was signed recently in Czechoslovakia between Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit and the Czech deputy prime minister, who also serves as minister of international trade. Mr Montri is now on an official tour of six countries in Eastern and Western Europe, which covers Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Belgium, West Germany, Poland, and Italy between 3 and 20 March. Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Oranut Osathanon, who is accompanying the commerce minister, said the Thai trade mission to Czechoslovakia had fully accomplished its talks. She said both countries had agreed to increase the trade volume between them, with Czechoslovakia starting by importing more natural rubber and fluorite from Thailand. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Mar BK] /12624

MEMORANDUM WITH FRANCE--Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who is visiting France, signed on 3 March a memorandum of understanding with the French delegate minister for post and telecommunications on a transfer of technology for telecom project in Thailand. The memorandum would be a framework for French cooperation in Thailand's 1.7 billion dollars' 6-year telecom program. The program could set up a fiber of telephone network between Bangkok and other large Thai cities. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 5 Mar 87 BK] /12624

COMMUNIST SUSPECT HELP--Hat Yai--Border Patrol police raided a company here on Sunday and arrested its owner on communism charges. Police said they arrested Sakda Siwiriyaiphaibun and seized a large amount of radio equipment which he used to listen in to security broadcasts before tipping-off members of the Communist Party of Thailand. Police said Sakda joined the CPT in 1983 and had attended a radio communications training course in China. Seized in the raid of the SIWIRIYA Engineering Co offices were 20 walkie-talkie radio transceivers, two wireless telephones, five microphones, batteries and other electronic equipment, police said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 87 p 2 BK] /12624

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISIT--An 8-member delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries led by its vice president, Huang Shiming, is on a friendly 3-14 March visit to Thailand at the invitation of the chairman of the Parents and Teachers Association of Thailand. On 7 March, the delegation made a good-will visit to the

Branch of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association [TAFC] in Chiang Mai Province. It has also made visits to famous schools in Bangkok and to the TCFA's branches upcountry. [Summary] [Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 3 BK] /12624

ARMS CACHE UNEARTHED--A large number of war weapons believed to belong to communist guerrillas were discovered yesterday in the northeastern province of Mukdahan, an Interior Ministry spokesman said. Siwa Saengmani told reporters that the weapons buried in Tambon Kaktum of Dongluang District were dug up by provincial officials who had been tipped off by an informant, said the spokesman. [sentence as received] The weapons found included three machine-guns, two M-79 grenade launchers, two AK-47 assault rifles, two SKS rifles, one rocket propelled grenade, one mortar shell and almost 3,000 rounds of ammunition. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Mar 87 p 2 BK] /12624

MALAYSIA SEIZES 7 TRAWLERS--Pattani--A fishermen's association complained yesterday about the seizure by Malaysia last week of seven Thai fishing boats and their 173 crewmen. The complaints were lodged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Southern Provincial Administrative Directorate after about 150 fishermen rallied in front of the association on Friday. They alleged that the seven vessels were captured in a triangular area of the Gulf where fishing is allowed under an agreement between the Thai and Malaysian governments. The fishing boats, which were captured by Malaysia on March 15, 16 and 29, were identified as the Charoenkit 22, Kaeomunichok 5, Chokcharoen Nawa 2, Po Phonwari and Choksarawut. The other two were not identified. Association president Charoen Chanthaisara said that 18 of the 37 crewmen on the Charoenkit 22, including skipper Riansak Phuangchan, escaped by jumping into the sea and swimming ashore. He also said that a 13-year-old boy from the Kaeomunichok 5 had been released by Malaysian officials. Mr Charoen and five other fishery officials left yesterday for Trengganu State in Malaysia to ask Malaysian officials to release the fishermen and the vessels. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 87 p 3 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/421

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHMER ROUGE HOLD UP ACCESS TO BORDER CAMPS BY UNBRO

BK210029 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Negotiations between the UN Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) and the Khmer Rouge on the problem of international relief workers' access to some border camps controlled by the Khmer Rouge forces, have come to a deadlock.

A Khmer Rouge representative, who asked not to be identified, told THE NATION that no conclusive agreement has been reached though the talks started almost three months ago.

UNBRO has been asking the Khmer Rouge leaders to allow members of international relief agencies to enter the Khmer Rouge camps daily to monitor the distribution of humanitarian aid, which is meant for only Khmer civilians.

However, the request -- made in several letters from Y.Y. Kim, the UNBRO director, to Kor Bunheng, chief of general affairs of the Khmer foreign ministry -- has been rejected, according to the Khmer Rouge representative.

He said the Khmer Rouge insisted in a letter sent to UNBRO on December 24, 1986 that workers and medical teams from international relief agencies are allowed to visit the camps only twice a week.

UNBRO earlier threatened to cut off aid to four camps, sheltering the Khmer Rouge civilian followers, along the Thai-Kampuchean border because of concerns that food supply from international organizations might be diverted to the Khmer Rouge combatants.

Two of the four camps, known as Natrao and Huai Chan, are located near the northeastern province of Si Sa Ket, while the ones at Bo Rai and Ban Ta Luan are in Trat Province on the eastern coast.

The four camps shelter about 29,000 Khmer displaced persons under the control of the Khmer Rouge military commanders. Site 8, located in Khlong Hat Sub-district of Prachinburi Province, is currently the only Khmer Rouge civilian camp to which international relief workers have daily access.

According to the Kampuchean resistance sources, Khmer civilians in Natrao and Huai Chan camps crossed the border into Thailand from the Khmer Rouge encampments under the command of Ta Mok during the 1984-1985 Vietnamese dry season offensive.

Ta Mok is the Khmer Rouge regional commander in charge of guerrilla activities against Hanoi's troops on the Kampuchean northern region bordering on Thailand. The commander has been accused of being Pol Pot's main henchman in the mass killings of Khmer people during 1976-1978.

The sources said Bo Rai and Ban Ta Luan shelter the Khmer civilians from Khmer Rouge encampments, which were once directly commanded by Pol Pot.

Despite reports that Pol Pot is seriously ill and has left the Kampuchean-Thai border for China for medical treatment, the Khmer Rouge representative claimed that Pol Pot is still working inside Kampuchea as a technical advisor to the Khmer Rouge armed forces.

The Khmer Rouge representative described the situation in the Khmer Rouge camps as "very complicated."

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CSO: 4200/421

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BANDITS HOLD UP THAIS, FLEE TO CAMBODIA

BK160515 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Mar (AFP)--Cambodians in guerrilla combat outfits robbed 80 Thai nationals who were traveling near the Thai-Cambodian border on the weekend, Thai border officials said Monday.

Two Thais were slightly injured as they attempted to resist the 20 bandits, who fled into Cambodia with 300,000 baht (11,800 dollars), said Lieutenant General [title as received] Somphon Hanlamyong, the Ta Phraya District police commander.

He said the bandits wore jungle fatigues used by Cambodian resistance guerrillas, and were armed with three rocket-propelled Grenades, seven M-16 rifles and 10 AK-47 rifles.

They ambused one coach and seven mini-buses within one hour Sunday after felling trees on a road leading to the provincial capital of Buriram, at a point 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the Thai-Cambodian border.

Among the victims were 12 Thai soldiers on weekend leave, Lieut.-Gen. Somphon said. One soldier had his 16-mm pistol confiscated.

Thai security forces pursued the bandits as they fled towards Cambodia's mountainous region of Dong Rak, a bastion of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by Son Sann.

The KPNLF has reportedly been plagued by insubordination and civil rights abuses since a leadership crisis broke out within its ranks in December 1985, in the wake of a Vietnamese dry-season offensive that overran the movement's frontier bases.

There are 50,000 resistance fighters from three allied groups that are fighting an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia supporting the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

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CSO: 4200/421

SPK REPORTS FISHING ACTIVITIES IN SOME PROVINCES

BK191232 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 19--By late February this year, fishermen in Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, had netted more than 1,000 tons of fish. The catch was partly sold fresh to the local population, and partly made into 350 tons of dried fish, 100 tons of prahok (fish-cheese) and 16 tons of smoked fish.

In 1985-86 fishing season, the solidarity fishing groups in Pursat caught 5,990 tons of fish and earned 1,494,000 riels (Kampuchean currency) for the state, thus topping their quota by 13 percent.

Geographically, Pursat is among the five riverine provinces around the Tonle Sap lake which yields a great quantity of fish every year. It has a fishing ground of 13,600 ha and 76,100 ha of inundated forest for spawning.

Also in this period, fishermen of all solidarity fishing groups in Siem Reap-Oddr Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, netted 2,100 tons of fish.

Part of the catch was sold fresh to people, while the rest was made into 300 tons of salted fish, 320 tons of prahok and p'ak (Kampuchean fish cheese) and 20,000 litres of fish sauce.

In February alone, they caught 980 tons of fish, an increase of 600 tons over January.

To help the fishermen achieve their plan of netting 9,500 tons of fish this year, the province's authorities supplied them with fishing gears, including netting thread and rope.

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CSO: 4200/421

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SPK REPORTS RICE SALE--Phnom Penh SPK March 17--By Mid-February, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 km northwest of Phnom Penh, had sold 5,100 tonnes of their surplus rice to the state an increase of 3,000 tonnes over the same period last year. Leading among the provinces five districts was Baribo with 1,275 tonnes of rice. In return, the provincial trade service supplied them with a quantity of cloth, sarongs, kerosene, soap, kitchen salt and other consumer goods. Last year, the peasants in the province sold 4,255 tonnes of rice to the state. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 17 Mar 87 BK] /12624

SPK ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Phnom Penh SPK March 13--By the end of February peasants in Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, had completed harvesting rice on 53,480 ha with an average yield of 1.3 tonnes per hectare. In the same period, they had also planted dry-season rice on 400 ha out of 1,000 ha earmarked for such crop this year, and covered 1,000 ha with subsidiary food crops such as maize, beans, sesame and cassava. Besides, the provincial agricultural service supplied them with several tonnes of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, kerosene and a number of pumping machines. By mid-February, peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, had put 3,200 ha under dry-season rice, including 2,300 ha of IR-36 variety. The figure represented 50 percent of the target. Leading were Teuk Vel and Saang Phnom communes respectively with 480 and 380 ha. In the same period, they also planted maize, vegetables, peanut, sugar-cane and tobacco on 5,800 ha. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 13 Mar 87 BK] /12624

FISHING IN KOMPONG CHHNANG--Phnom Penh SPK March 16--So far this year, fishermen of all solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province, 90 km northwest of Phnom Penh, have netted 7,904 tonnes of fish, up by 2,000 tonnes as compared with the corresponding period last year. Moreover, they made two million litres of fish sauce, 110 tonnes of dried fish and some 500 tonnes of prahok (Kampuchean fish-cheese). In 1979, they netted 500 tonnes of fish but in 1985, the catch amounted to 9,60 [figure as received] tonnes. By late February this year, the fishermen in the 82 solidarity fishing groups of Ek Phnum district, Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, had netted 1,700 tonnes of fish on the plan of 3,000 tonnes and reared 350 tonnes of fish. The district runs 12 fish farms, of which Farm No. 1 alone yielded 120 tonnes. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 16 Mar 87 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/421

HANOI REPORTS ON VUNG TAU-BAKU TWIN CITIES RELATIONSHIP

BK210258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] The cities of Baku and Vung Tau have been fraternized with each other for 1 year now. The oil sector of Baku has been giving fraternal and comprehensively effective assistance to the oil and gas installations in Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

More than 300 Vietnamese youths of both sexes have graduated from the mineral oil and chemicals university of Baku City and have become oil exploration, exploitation, and processing experts. Some 100 or more leading cadres, workers, and experts of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil enterprise have received on-the-job training in various mineral oil enterprises in (?Tashkent).

Four lathe manufacturing factories of Baku have participated in providing equipment and machinery to Vietnam's oil and gas sector. They are trying to fulfill Vietnam's orders ahead of schedule. On Vung Tau Street in Baku City, the capital of Soviet Azerbaydzhan republic and a large mineral oil center of the Soviet Union, a coffee shop named Vung Tau-Con Dao was recently inaugurated. The decorations in this coffee shop reflect Vietnam's architectural style and painting.

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CSO: 4209/344

BRIEFS

NEW LAO AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 20 Mar (VNA)--The new ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Bouasi Chaleunsouk, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Mar 87] /9599

USMC COMMANDANT'S PRC VISIT--According to foreign press agency reports, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps Kelley arrived in Beijing on a 5-day visit to China aimed at promoting Sino-U.S. military cooperation. During the visit Kelley met with Chinese naval commander Liu Huaqing. Liu told Kelley the relations between the Chinese and U.S. navies not only are in the two sides' interests but also affect the situation in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. This remark was intended to (?insinuate the importance of) coordination between the Chinese and U.S. navies in the region. This is the first visit to China by a U.S. Marine Corps commandant. All commanders of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have visited China by now. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 87 OW] /12624

VIETNAMESE-SOVIET EMULATION DRIVE--Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists at the Tri An hydroelectric power plant construction site recently pledged to launch an emulation drive to increase the construction pace, thereby ensuring that the first group of generators will be put into operation by the end of 1987, thus scoring practical achievements in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and other major anniversaries of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. The emulation drive is divided into three stages, with the first stage scheduled to end on 19 May to mark Lenin's birthday, 22 April, and President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, 19 May; the second stage to conclude on our National Day, 2 September; and the third stage to close on the anniversary of the October Revolution, 7 November. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Mar 87 BK] /9599

JAPAN-SRV JOINT CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT--Hanoi, March 19 KYODO--Japanese and Vietnamese trading interests have agreed to jointly construct an office building in Hanoi, as their first such undertaking, Japanese business sources here said Thursday. The three-story building will house foreign companies in the Vietnamese capital. The Vietnamese side will offer the land and labor, while the Japanese will find financing from among 83 member companies of the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association in Japan, according to the sources. Details are still under discussion. The sources said the joint project is a product of the Vietnamese Government's new policy promoting foreign investment to stimulate Vietnam's economy. Some 15 to 16 Japanese companies, including Nissho-Iwai Corp., and the trade association have branch offices or business representatives in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 19 Mar 87] /8309

OUTGOING EGYPTIAN ENVOY--Hanoi VNA March 16--Ambassador of Egypt Muhammad A. Shalabi today paid a farewell visit to chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho before his going home for new assignment. Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the outgoing ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English. 1512 GMT 16 Mar 87] /8309

CSO: 4200/416

HANOI REPORTS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION FOR 'PAST 10 DAYS'

BK210316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Summary] The situation of agricultural production over the past 10 days has been mainly as follows: "The planting of winter-spring rice countrywide has been completed over 97 percent of the planned area. Of this figure, the northern provinces have achieved 96.2 percent and the southern provinces have achieved 98 percent. Particularly, the Mekong River delta provinces have fulfilled and overfulfilled the area plan norms."

The winter-spring rice in northern provinces is developing well and has been weeded for the first time. Due to warm weather over the past few days, some mealy bugs, brown planthoppers, and rice blast have appeared in the provinces of the 4th region, the Bac Bo plain and midlands.

"The Mekong River delta provinces have harvested 156,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, some 28 percent of the cultivated area." As the insect situation has declined, the provinces have prepared for the planting of summer-fall rice.

"Also in the past week, some 449,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops have been planted countrywide, an increase of 9 percent over the same period last year. This includes 104,000 hectares of corn, an increase of 16 percent, while sweet potato has increased by 7 percent and manioc has increased by 5 percent. Some 212,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops have also been planted countrywide, an increase of 8 percent over the same period last year. This includes an increase of 39 percent in soybean, 20 percent in peanut, and 6 percent in tobacco."

Last week, hail caused damage to some areas of subsidiary food and industrial crops in Lang Son and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry have urged northern provinces to intensively weed and fertilize rice, and to quickly stamp out pockets of insects. The southern provinces should protect belatedly planted winter-spring rice and prepare for growing summer-fall rice.

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CSO: 4209/344

BRIEFS

PROGRESS IN TRANSPLANTING RICE SEEDLINGS--Hanoi, 21 Mar (VNA)--By mid-March, farmers in the country had transplanted rice seedlings on 1,805,000 hectares of the winter-spring crop, achieving 97 percent of the plan. From 60 to 80 percent of rice fields in northern provinces have embarked on the second drive of weeding and soil making. Drastic measures are being taken to combat plant diseases and insects which have ravaged about 133,000 hectares of crop fields. Southern provinces have fulfilled their plan for rice transplanting. Harvest has started in areas which applied early rice sowing. They cover more than 165,000 hectares or 20 percent of the acreage. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 21 Mar 87] /9599

CSO: 4200/424

NEW REGULATIONS ON SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

OW180947 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 18--The Hanoi People's Committee has issued new regulations to ensure the autonomy in production and business of small industry and handicraft establishments in the capital city.

The new regulations stipulate that the collective economic units have the right to determine their production lines and business in accordance with their abilities, the general guidelines of the city planning committee and with market requirements. Before starting their businesses, these units have to submit their plans for ratification by the municipal administration.

They are entitled to material, equipment and energy supply by the related services and organs of the city.

The cooperatives may enter into joint ventures with production establishments inside or outside the capital city to get the necessary raw materials or materials. However, dealing in materials for profit is strictly prohibited. The cooperatives may open shops to sell their products or agencies for the purchase of waste materials.

The materials and equipment to be used in production sent by relatives living abroad may be considered for tax reduction or exemption.

Preferential treatment will be given to the establishments producing export goods.

The cooperatives [words indistinct] collectives may borrow money, including foreign exchanges, to renovate their manufacture process, produce new items and reduce production costs.

/8309

CSO: 4200/416

BRIEFS

THANH HOA ABOLISHES HIGHWAY CHECKPOINTS--Implementing the Council of Ministers' 11 March decision No 80 on improving work at checkpoints on various transportation routes, the Thanh Hoa provincial people's committee decided on 17 March to abolish various checkpoints on Highway No 1A and on various roads leading into the province. At present, the checking system to ensure safe transportation and social security and safety has been carried out in accordance with the uniform regulations set forth by the Ministries of Interior and National Defense. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Mar 87] /9599

CSO: 4209/344

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH HAIL, WHIRLWIND DAMAGE--Hanoi VNA March 18--Considerable losses in lives and property were caused by a heavy hail and strong whirlwind which hit Ha Nam Ninh Province, 90 km south of Hanoi, on the night of March 15. The hardest stricken areas were Hoang Long, Nam Ninh, Duy Tien and Kim Bang districts. According to initial statistics, four people were killed, 12 (twelve) houses destroyed and hundreds of others damaged, 18 (eighteen) high-voltage electric poles uprooted, and large areas of subsidiary food and industrial crops devastated. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 18 Mar 87] /8309

CSO: 4200/416

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đỗ Văn Ân [DOOX VAWN AAN]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Bá [NGUYEENX BAS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Đức Bình [LEE DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Văn Bình [PHAMJ VAWN BINHS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thới Bưng [NGUYEENX THOWIS BUWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Trọng Cảnh [VUX TRONGJ CANHR]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hoàng Cẩm [HOANGF CAAMF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Mạnh Cẩm [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAAMF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Kỳ Cẩm [NGUYEENX KIF CAAMR]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Huỳnh Văn Cầm [HUYNHF VAWN CAANF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Nhiêu Cốc [NGUYEENX NHIEEU COOCS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Chí Công [VOR CHIS COONG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Quang Cỏ [TRAANF QUANG COW]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Nhũ Cường [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lữ Minh Châu [LUWX MINH CHAAU]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Chi [NGUYEENX VAWN CHI]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAANF CHIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Cao Đăng Chiếm [CAO DAWNG CHIEEMS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Chôn [NGUYEENX CHOWN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Huy Chương [NGUYEENX HUY CHUWOWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Canh Đình [NGUYEENX CANGR ZINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Tấn Dũng [NGUYEENX TAANS ZUNGX]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Đình Dy [PHAMJ DINHF ZY]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Văn Dỹ [LEE VAWN ZYX]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Hữu Đắc [TRAANF HUWUX DAWCS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hà Đăng [HAF DAWNG]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phan Xuân Đột [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Đức [NGUYEENX VAWN DUWCS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Thị Đường [TRAANF THIJ DUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Bình Giang [NGUYEENX BINHF GIANG]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Cù Thị Hậu [CUF THIJ HAAUJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [LEE VAWN HIEEUJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Ngọc Hiền [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trương Mỹ Hoa [TRUWOWNG MYX HOA]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Hoà [NGUYEENX HOAF], (Military)

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Hoà [NGUYEENX HOAF] (Oil & Gas)

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Tuyên Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Hồn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Đình Hưởng [NGUYEENX DINHF HUWOWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Quốc Hưởng [TRAANF QUOOC HUWOWNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Quốc Hưởng [TRAANF QUOOC HUWOWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thế Hữu [NGUYEENX THEES HUWUX]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Văn Hy [PHAMJ VAWN HY]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Văn Kiên [LEE VAWN KIEENS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Cao Sỹ Kiêm [CAO SYX KIEEM]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đặng Xuân Kỳ [DAWNGJ XUAAN KYF]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Xuân Kỳ [NGUYEENX XUAAN KYR]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Nam Khánh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đinh Văn Lập [DINH VAWN LAPJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trình Văn Lầu [TRINHJ VAWN LAAU]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ LIEEN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phan Thanh Liêm [PHAN THANH LIEEM]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Ngô Xuân Lộc [NGOO XUAAN LOOCJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Duy Luân [NGUYEENX ZUY LUAAN]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đào Đình Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Đức Lương [TRAANF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Bùi Danh Lưu [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nông Đức Mạnh [NOONG DUWCS MANHJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thị Minh [NGUYEENX THIJ MINH]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Y Môt [Y MOOTJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Thị Xuân Mỹ [NGUYEENX THIJ XUAAN MYX]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; her name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHI]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Huy Ngô [LEE HUY NGOJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Bùi Thiện Ngô [BUIF THIEENJ NGOOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đàm Văn Ngụy [DAMF VAWN NGUYJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đông Sỹ Nguyên [DOONGF SIX NGUYEN]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đông Sỹ Nguyên [DOONGF SYX NGUYEEN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Thanh Nhân [LEE THANH NHANF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Trọng Nhân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ NHAAN]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Huỳnh Văn Niêm [HUYNHF VAWN NIEEMF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Niêm [NGUYEENX NIEEMJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the Secretariat of the CPV Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trang A Pao [TRANGS A PAO]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

A Ma Pui [A MA PUI]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lô Văn Puôn [LOF VAWN PUOONS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHAN]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lâm Phú [LAAM PHUS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Trần Hồng Quân [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

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Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hoàng Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS]

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Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS]

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Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYETS]

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Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYET]

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Đỗ Quốc Sam [DOOX QUOOC SAM]

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Nguyễn Văn Sỹ [NGUYEENX VAWN SYX]

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Nguyễn Đình Sở [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

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Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Tài [LEE TAIF]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of alternate members of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Công Tạn [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

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Phan Minh Tân [PHAN MINH TANHS]

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Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

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Trần Trọng Tấn [TRAANF TRONGJ TAAN]

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Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

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Phản Văn Tiêm [PHAN VAWN TIEEMJ]

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Nguyễn Trung Tín [NGUYEENX TRUNG TINS]

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Đào Duy Tung [DAO F ZUY TUNGF]

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Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

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Lê Xuân Tùng [LEE XUAAN TUNGF]

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Nguyễn Văn Tú [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW]

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Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

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Phan Ngọc Tường [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

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Đường Tường [ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

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Nguyễn Cỏ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

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Võ Việt Thanh [VOX VIEETS THANH]

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Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANH]

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Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANH]

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La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Hoàng Minh Thăng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

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Vũ Thăng [VUX THAWNGS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đỗ Quang Thăng [DOOX QUANG THAWNGS]

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Đặng Văn Thân [DAWNGJ VAWN THAAN]

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Nguyễn Thị Thân [NGUYEENX THIJ THAAN]

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Lâm Văn Thê [LAAM VAWN THEE]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Đặng Thi [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; his name was on the list of the CPV Central Committee published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 86 p 1).

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

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Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

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Phan Thu [PHAN THU]

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Nguyễn Quốc Thuộc [NGUYEENX QUOOC THUWOWCS]

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Hà Học Trạc [HAF HOCJ TRACJ]

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Nguyễn Đức Triều [NGUYEENX DUWCS TRIEEUF]

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Nguyễn Ngọc Triu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

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Nguyễn Tân Trinh [NGUYEENX TAANS TRINHJ]

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Lê Văn Triết [LEE VAWN TRIETS]

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Trưởng Vĩnh Trọng [TRUWOWNG VINHX TRONGJ]

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Đàm Quang Trung [DAMF QUANG TRUNG]

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Đỗ Quang Trung [DOOX QUANG TRUNG]

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Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

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Nguyễn Ký Úc [NGUYEENX KYS UWCS]

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Nguyễn Thị Hồng Vân [NGUYEENX THIJ HOONGF VAAN]

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Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

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Đoàn Thanh Vy [DOANF THANH VYJ]

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Đậu Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

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Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN]

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Lê Danh Xưởng [LEE ZANH XUWOWNG]

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